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DAILY REPORT

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PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS ATTEND SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES

Naval Exercise Reviewed

DW231612 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0602 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise a tactical sea landing and a joint combat operation were carried out yesterday in the northwestern part of Poland by Polish, Soviet and GDR naval units. In Goleniow an impressive manifestation of comradeship-in-arms with the people was held. During the meeting representatives of the local party and state organs pledged that Poland is a firm link in the socialist community. After surmounting its current problems it will continue successfully on the road of socialist development.

Yesterday the defense ministers of the GDR, Poland and the CSSR acquainted themselves in the exercise area with the work of the command organs and staffs. In talks with members of the Polish and Soviet armies, Polish Premier Jaruzelski, who is also defense minister, thanked the comrades-in-arms for the exemplary fulfillment of their military duty. It was an eloquent proof of their determination to jointly and reliably protect peace and socialism.

Military Leaders Review Troops

DW231409 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1834 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, today arrived in the GDR. Together with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, and Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, they inspected the staffs and troops of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the Soviet Union participating in the command staff exercise Soyuz-81.

At command posts and training areas they viewed the military-theoretical level and practical skill of the commanders, commanding officers, staff and political officers and of the troops' high state of training. At an advanced command post of the NVA Lt Gen Manfred Gehmert reported to the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces that the staffs and troops are ready to conscientiously fulfill any order side by side with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies providing for the joint protection of socialist achievements. In a lively talk Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov evaluated the results achieved up to now in the command staff exercise as an effective contribution toward enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness of the allied armies for the securing of socialism and peace.

At cordial meetings of comradeship-in-arms, the members of the Polish Army, the National People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, participating in the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise, expressed their determination to reliably protect socialism and peace. A combat meeting was held between naval aviators of the Polish Navy and the GDR People's Navy in their area of operation in the northeastern part of the Polish People's Republic. In view of the imperialist course of confrontation they reiterated the fighting strength and combat readiness as well as the perfecting of their cooperation for enhancing the socialist military coalition's defensive strength. At the Kolobrzeg Cemetery of Honor members of the naval aviators of the two fraternal fleets commemorated the Soviet and Polish soldiers killed in the struggle for liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

Ships Dock at Swinoujscie

LD231344 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] After several days of joint naval operations in the command staff exercise Soyuz-81, ships of the socialist Baltic fleets have docked at the Polish naval base of Swinoujscie. During a comradeship-in-arms meeting, representatives of the Polish and Soviet fleets and the GDR People's Navy reaffirmed their immutable fighting alliance. They expressed their determination to protect socialism and peace jointly and securely.

WARSAW REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES

LD232126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] And now our special correspondent will report on the progress of the Soyuz-81 exercise:

[Correspondent] This is Major Marek Matysek speaking from the Silesian Military District exercise area. The Soyuz-81 exercise has entered a new stage. We are in a drop area where in a moment soldiers will be dropped from helicopters in order to capture a bridgehead on a wide water obstacle. I am talking to Col (Aleksander Przydatny). This will provide training for both those who are being dropped and for the helicopter pilots.

[(Przydatny)] Yes, both of them are carrying out a combat task very similar to battle conditions.

[Correspondent] At this moment we are being approached from above the forest over there, by transport helicopters, screened by assault helicopters. They are approaching very low, just above the trees, at a height of 20 or 30 meters, descending. The first one is just about touching the ground with its wheels and landing is about to start. It is quite noisy here and there are more and more helicopters arriving. Once the first group of soldiers is safely on the ground other groups will follow one after another until the whole unit which is to capture the bridgehead is down.

A moment ago we saw the gunship helicopters which dealt with the enemy's firing positions, his antiarmor and antiaircraft weapons. But the enemy has not been completely liquidated and we can still hear firing, which means that the enemy's firing positions are still in action.

[(Przydatny)] Yes, their job is to fight against the helicopters which have provided the screen. Soldiers are now taking up their positions and will repulse enemy attacks [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] All the soldiers have now landed safely and are taking up their positions and will resist enemy attacks and liquidate his firing positions.

[(Przydatny)] The operation is proceeding rapidly and very efficiently. One group of helicopters has already left, only to be followed by another, which is climbing and turning starboard above the woods and it is gone. That is their job, to unload as quickly as possible, take off immediately and allow the soldiers to get on with their job.

[Correspondent] The soldiers themselves are also performing very efficiently. Everything depends on time. The more time they take, the less chance there is of their capturing the territory and holding it. These are soldiers from mechanized units carrying full equipment and this is not easy. Look, there is a ditch filled with water. They had to jump across it; some fell in but their action has to be efficient and very rapid.

After some seconds the battle has moved on. We can hear more shots. The enemy is not giving up. But that is the task of the operation. To capture the bridgehead it was necessary to carry out a drop of troops, necessary to have air support. It is simply necessary to operate well and efficiently.

[(Przydatny)] Especially in view of the fact that theoretical training combined with tactical cooperation produces very good results. We have here a real battlefield, with shots being fired, real water, an enemy and our own troops. You have here an example of cooperation between the air force and mechanized armored troops, because in a moment armored troops will effect a crossing, units of troops with which we cooperate and which we protect.

[Correspondent] Thank you sincerely for your talk. But let me introduce Major (Andrzejkowski). We are now at the wide water crossing and talking to Col (Zygmunt Duszka). It seems to me that the river is deep and in full flood.

[Duszka] The approach itself is very difficult; ferries are operating, carrying tanks and trucks, and the first wave of infantry units has already crossed.

[Andrzejkowski] In front of us a pontoon unit from the Silesian Military District is building a pontoon bridge of the Tega type, 100 or perhaps 150 meters long. On the right we have soldiers from the Northern Group of the Soviet Army, who are at about the same stage of bridge construction.

[Duszka] That is right. We are cooperating with them. They in turn are arranging their own bridge crossing 8 kilometers from here.

[Correspondent] The efficiency of technical equipment is of very great importance.

[Duszka] Not only of the technical equipment, but also that of the people who are operating it.

[Andrzejkowski] The bridge is now finished and the first vehicle is entering it.

[Correspondent] It is a truck which will test the bridge.

[Andrzejkowski] That is right. It is a special vehicle which checks it and later covers the armor leaving the bridge.

[Correspondent] On the other side we can see (?kacze) boats which are making sure that the bridge does not move, because the bridge is swaying with the river. But it was all done very, very well.

Exercises Prove High Skills

LD231616 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP)--The "Soyuz-81" exercises commanded by the supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty and the USSR Marshal Victor Kulikov are proceeding according to plan. The participating commands, staffs and separate tactical units of the allied armies have already carried out a number of different combat actions on land at sea and in the air. The exercises have proved the high skills of the commands and staffs, as well as those of the soldiers of the fraternal armies.

A sea landing operation has been carried out in the sea coast. Landing groups of the USSR Baltic Fleet, of the GDR National People's Army and the Polish Navy have immediately reinforced ground troops. The operation, in which also soldiers of the coastal defence unit have taken part, has borne out the excellent training of the troops, their courage and decisiveness, such indispensable qualities in the contemporary battlefield.

After the successful completion of [words indistinct] unbreakable brotherhood-in-arms between soldiers of the allied armies in the service of socialism and peace.

During the allied exercises in the Warsaw Military Region, very high skills were demonstrated, among others, by airborne troops of the 6th Pomeranian Airborne-Landing Division and soldiers of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Warsaw Mechanized Division.

The reserve soldiers called up for the exercises demonstrated exemplary discipline and ambition and their posture shows that they understand well their civic duty.

In breaks between the exercises the soldiers have cordial meetings with the population.

Polish Officers Interviewed

LD231226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a report by Marek Matysek from the Soyuz-81 exercise:

[Begin recording] [Matysek] During an interval between exercises I asked Col Fryderyk Mucha, chief of motor vehicle and tank servicing of the Silesian Military District, to the microphone.

Citizen Colonel, during an exercise much depends on the efficiency of equipment.

[Mucha] It is essential, and it is the essential duty of technical services, particularly for tank and motor vehicle services to properly prepare equipment before an exercise. I would say that the entire exercise depends on it.

The equipment was properly prepared by units taking part in the exercise and worked efficiently in difficult terrain. The operation of the equipment entitles me to state that these people worked hard before the exercise. They were involved and they are satisfied with the results.

[Matysek] Citizen Colonel--I am speaking to Col Zenon Kostrzewski--during this kind of operation there are numerous occassions for meetings and friendly talks during operational breaks.

[Kostrzewski] There were such occassions, and our repair units made use of them. Together we performed exercises and also overhauls of equipment in field conditions.

[Matysek] The men reportedly repaired each other's equipment?

[Kostrzewski] Indeed they did. The Soviet comrades arrived in our repair units, and also our soldiers repaired the equipment of Soviet comrades. It was an opportunity to exchange experiences. I would say more: We carried out repairs not only during the breaks, but also during operations.

A joint evacuation was also carried out. It happened that our evacuation units were engaged somewhere else and Soviet units in the vicinity assisted in the evacuation. In this way we jointly helped each other.

There were also various meetings and artistic performances, and very relaxed visits. We exchanged teams; Soviet comrades presented a team from their units, and we, on the second day, also presented rear units to work in cooperation. But more about this from Col Jozef Rogulski.

[Rogulski] Certainly exercises are a good opportunity for an exchange of experiences and for a practical test of rear units on the contemporary battlefield. We cooperated with rear units of the Soviet Army, we carried out a joint evacuation of casualties from the battlefield, and we also exchanged experiences between our medical personnel and Soviet medical personnel.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

AU232045 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs: "Policy of Peace, Understanding and Cooperation"]

[Text] Our country's sociopolitical life is going on now under the influence of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress. All communists and working people are preparing for a worthy meeting with this important event in a businesslike and creative atmosphere, and under the conditions of increased activity, work and political upsurge.

The highest party forum will assess what has been reached in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the national party conference and the BCP program on constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. It will mark the direction and set the plans and tasks of Bulgaria's further development and comprehensive progress during the following decade.

Questions related to the foreign policy and international activity of the party and state will occupy an appropriate place in the congress' materials and debates.

What are the main characteristics of this policy and activity? What conclusions and evaluations of accomplishments during the reported period can be formed even now, on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress?

1. As a child, and achievement, of the socialist revolution, the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a deeply class policy unconditionally loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. It embodies the vital April line of the party. It is consistent, steady and simultaneously dynamic, constructive and creative.

2. Enriched by the 10th and 11th party congresses, the foreign policy of socialist Bulgaria is an integral component of the coordinated foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries, inseparably connected with the goals and tasks of the construction of socialism and communism. It serves the collective interests of our peoples and their confidence in the present and future.

3. Contemporary Bulgaria's foreign policy is a policy of peace, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries. It is being implemented in full coordination with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Our country is selflessly supporting the struggle of people for freedom, national independence and social progress.

Thanks to all this, the foreign policy and international activity of the party and state are enjoying significant successes. Contemporary Bulgaria's high prestige in the international arena is a result of its accelerated and stable development; its quick economic development; its impressive social and democratic transformation; the upsurge of culture, science and education, and the perfecting of social relations.

As a result of our country's consistent and effective efforts for asserting positive tendencies in interstate and interpeople relations in the Balkans, Europe and the world, its authority as a respected political partner has justifiably reached a significant height.

With a sense of national pride, we can declare that the new Bulgaria is a loyal and sought after partner. Its role in international life is constantly increasing. It maintains diplomatic relations with 116 states, trade relations with 112 states and cultural relations with 132 states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active member of the United Nations Organization and of almost all international specialized organizations, and according to its possibilities, makes its worthy contribution to achieving their noble goals.

During the period reported, our country hosted many significant international meetings and events. It took part in the development and implementation of many significant peace-loving initiatives of the socialist community countries. It is a coauthor of many proposals on detente and disarmament, strengthening confidence among nations and decreasing international tension.

These initiatives and proposals are more than necessary and topical in the present difficult, complex and contradictory international situation, full of concern for mankind's destiny.

As is well known, the main political feature of the 1970's was the constantly intensifying polarization between the primary moving forces of our era. The past years were characterized by the increasing power, role and authority of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the exacerbation of the crisis in the capitalist countries and the contradictions among them, and a new upsurge in the revolutionary and democratic movements in all regions of the world.

This is an objective and historically formulated state of affairs. However, this does not suit the taste of world imperialism and the aggressive forces in the United States and some other countries, which cannot reconcile themselves with the successes of socialism and the world revolutionary process. Therefore, recently those political, economic and ideological circles which want to return the nations to the cold war epoche have activated their efforts. For this purpose they expand the military-industrial complex, accelerate the arms race, and strive to violate the approximate military balance that has been achieved and change it to their benefit. By provocations and blackmail they are trying to achieve a turn from the policy of detente to the policy of tension, confrontation and socialism's political isolation.

However, these desperate attempts on the part of the reactionary forces will remain fruitless. It is impossible to stop the course of the real processes of development. The fact that the entire balance of power continues to change in favor of peace, independence, democracy and socialism is indicative of this.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared: "We are for peace and detente, and we remain consistent fighters for detente, disarmament and cooperation. However, we are not going to give in to pressure and blackmail, and we can and will defend the interests and security of our peoples and our socialist community."

These words of our first party and state leader, full of confidence and optimism in the triumph of the forces of peace, are an eloquent definition of the essence of the foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The years after the 11th BCP Congress were a period of comprehensive and active work for implementing the program on constructing the developed socialist society. The essence and content of the comprehensive activity of the party and state were to create all necessary conditions and preconditions to fruitfully solve the great tasks of construction. Guaranteeing peace and the tranquility of the country and people was one of the first preconditions--unconditional and exceptionally important.

Our party and state dedicated much time and effort to this noble and vital goal during the period reported.

Socialist Bulgaria took part in all international meetings on matters of disarmament and detente, in the committee on disarmament in Geneva, at the Vienna talks, and at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participant-countries, at which the basic issue is the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Togehter with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria is for the quick and successful conclusion of the negotiations on a complete and general ban on experimenting with nuclear weapons, banning chemical and radiological weapons, and on nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess such weapons and at the moment do not have such weapons on their territory.

Our country fully supports the proposals on concluding a world treaty on nonuse of force and the repudiation of being the first in using nuclear or regular weapons against each other, on the part of the CSCE participant-countries. Bulgaria demands the end of production of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction in the reserves of this weapon until it is completely eliminated, a ban on the production of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons and a decrease in military budgets.

Peace, peaceful coexistence, cooperation and understanding among peoples were the basic and primary direction of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community's countries.

We can stress with satisfaction that in recent years it is because of the socialist countries, and first of all the USSR, that international security has been strengthened and guaranteed.

In the nuclear missile era, there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. Today, more than ever before, peace is of cardinal importance. Therefore, speaking with concern about the international situation, and the dangers facing peace, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, pointed out the ways to overcome tension and solve the alarming questions of our time.

The new Soviet proposals on strengthening peace, strengthening detente and taming the arms race are a new and bright proof of the constructive approach, political realism and consistent efforts in the name of peace and security, and in the interest of their aspirations, of the Soviet people, the socialist community and all people throughout the world.

The Soviet state's new proposals are eloquent proof of the readiness on the part of the USSR and its allies to continue to be the main support of peace--this sacred value and support of every man, which guarantees his supreme right, the right to live.

There is no doubt that these proposals will become a primary factor in guaranteeing the calm and future of all mankind.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the unreserved support and firm conviction of Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people that the program of peace worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and enriched by the 26th congress will be steadily implemented even under the new international conditions complicated by imperialism.

We confront the unbalanced acts which lead towards new tension, and increase the danger of nuclear catastrophe, with a policy of realism and good sense. The people and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria believe in the future of detente, and believe that the statesmanlike wisdom and mutual benefit of all countries and peoples will prevail.

Of course, we take into consideration that a strong blow has been inflicted on the cause of detente. Therefore, the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace occupies a central place in the draft theses for the 12th BCP Congress.

The mutual relations of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the CPSU and the USSR are the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The deep roots of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries today are constantly strengthening and turning into a glorious material force of our development, and bear ever richer fruits.

Our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, have special merit in the development of mutual Bulgarian-Soviet relations.

The successful implementation of the BCP and the CPSU joint course on the comprehensive cooperation and coming together of our two countries is a solid guarantee for the prosperity of socialist Bulgaria and for implementing the party instructions in life.

The example of the CPSU and Soviet state has always been a model, stimulus and inspiration for us. We will continue to draw theoretical and practical experience from the rich and generous treasury of Soviet life.

The relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the other countries of the socialist community are developing and strengthening in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation, and in complete accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our country's relations in the political, economic and ideological areas with Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are strengthening.

CEMA, which offers rich opportunities and possibilities for strengthening the unity and unity of action on bilateral and multilateral bases, has exceptional merit in strengthening our friendship and cooperation. CEMA is an example of justice, equality and mutual benefit.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev declared: "The relations between the states have always been called international. However, only in our time, in the world of socialism, have they really become relations among peoples."

What the socialist countries have done for economic development and increasing the people's standard of living is really great. Eloquent proof of this is the fact that the CEMA countries' pace of development was twice that of the developed capitalist countries, and the CEMA countries continue to be the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world.

The course of internationl events has confirmed the humanitarian mission of the Warsaw Pact as a reliable shield protecting the independence, sovereignty, and socialist achievements of its member-states, and its role as a factor of peace and security.

In delivering his greetings address to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, declared that the national interests of socialist Bulgaria and our patriotism are in full accord with our obligations and our conscience as socialist, proletarian internationalists.

In this respect the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to be a strong link in the worldwide socialist community, and together with the other fraternal countries, our country will contribute to further developing the integration processes and to applying contemporary forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. It is our national and international duty to pursue our contribution to consolidating the Warsaw Pact alliance, and particularly in the present difficult international situation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches primary importance to our relations with the Balkan states. Following its principled and realistic as well as constructive and consistent policy, our country is striving to consolidate peace, good neighborliness and security in our area. In future Bulgaria will continue to do everything necessary for strengthening mutual trust, mutual respect, friendship and cooperation. It will do everything necessary for the transformation of the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of European and worldwide peace. In the interest of the Bulgarian people and of all peoples in our neighbor countries, Bulgaria will also continue to actively struggle against the attempts of certain imperialist and reactionary circles to destabilize the situation in our area.

Socialist Bulgaria attaches great importance to its active political, economic and cultural, as well as its other relations with the newly liberated and developing countries. Loyal to its revolutionary and international duty, our country is rendering selfless moral-political and material support to these countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will always be in solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and the aggressive attempts of the imperialist forces, and for independence, democracy and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the contribution of the nonaligned countries to preserving and consolidating peace and to alleviating international tension, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for the reorganization of international economic relations based on democracy and justice.

Bulgaria will develop its relations with the developing countries through comprehensive economic, trade, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, and on the basis of mutual advantages.

The principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is the basis upon which our country is settling its mutual relations with the developed capitalist states. Thus, socialist Bulgaria is making its contribution to overcoming the present international tension and is contributing to the strict observance of the Helsinki Final Act; to the elaboration of a system of measures likely to guarantee peace, detente, disarmament, freedom and progress for the people; as well as to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres.

The BCP actities in the international communist and workers movement are comprehensive and dynamic. Our party maintains active relations and implements bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all Marxist-Leninist parties throughout the world. With its principled stand on all basic issues, the BCP will continue to make its contribution to preserving the unity of the international communist movement, and to the cohesion of all other progressive parties, movements and forces which are struggling for the consolidation of peace for the sake of democracy and social progress.

The BCP Central Committee, the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria form and conduct the foreign policy and international activities of our country.

In subjecting the present international situation to a thoroughly scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis, the party and government are determining the general trends and tasks of Bulgarian foreign policy. They also directly supervise large-scale and multifaceted activities for the practical implementation of Bulgarian foreign policy.

The scientific implementation of our country's foreign policy, of the foreign policy conducted by our party and state, is a collective task of our party and government's leaderships.

However, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has the decisive role and merit in the consistent implementation of the foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, inspired by the April plenum. His indefatigable and bubbling energy, his courageous and bold initiatives have confirmed his image as a statesman of the Leninist type, as a remarkable leader of the international communist and workers movement, in the Bulgarian people's opinion.

With his Marxist-Leninist principles and foresight, with his great prestige and long experience as a statesman, Comrade Zhivkov is justifiably considered one of the most active and respected political leaders of our era.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's foreign political activities, his works and his speeches that have been published, have elicited great response from the public worldwide. Comrade Zhivkov meets dozens of leaders of the communist and workers parties every year. His visits to a number of states in Europe, Asia and Latin America have consolidated and expanded the political, economic, scientific and cultural relations and cooperation of Bulgaria with those countries.

The great prestige and active work of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene, and their active participation in the international communist movement as well as among all progressive and peace-loving forces, represent a guarantee for the fact that our country will continue to contribute to overcoming international tension and to safeguarding peace, detente, disarmament and the freedom and independence of peoples.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the upcoming 12th BCP Congress will open new horizons to our foreign policy, that this congress will represent a new impetus to the further intensification of this policy for the benefit of our people and for the sake of Bulgaria's international prestige, as well as for the sake of friendship, progress and the bright future of mankind.

NOVO VREME CARRIES MLADENOV ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU241035 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Mar (BTA)--"The concept that the preservation of peace is socialism's main task in the sphere of international relations underlies the foreign policy of Bulgaria" says the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, in an article in the "NOVO VREME" (NEW TIME) monthly, a theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

It is stressed in the article that in Bulgaria the efforts for peace and understanding between peoples have been raised into a constitutional principle. The efforts constitute a party and state policy, approved in a program of the Bulgarian Communist Party and in the country's Constitution.

Mr Petur Mladenov expresses the opinion that at the present stage, the organization of the Warsaw Treaty is playing a key role in the efforts at peace preservation. "This effective political alliance of a new type resting on its members' participating in it on an equal footing stands a guarantee for the independence and the socialist gains of the peoples of its member-states" he adds.

Analysing Bulgaria's contribution to the improvement of international climate, Mr Mladenov says: "By demonstrating a commitment to principles and a good will, Bulgaria is actively promoting her bilateral relations with the West European countries and a number of other capitalist countries. In the last five years a solid base was set up onto which to further promote mutually advantageous relations in the interests of security and understanding in Europe and the world. Political contacts with most of the Western countries have become brisker in spite of the existing differences in the assessment of major international questions."

He stresses that by following unswervingly a policy of expanding her relations with each of her neighbours, Bulgaria is working consistently for the assertion of an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in the Balkans. "For the achievement of this end she backs up the miltilateral initiatives which are acceptable for every country on the peninsula and which earnestly pursue the improvement of relations in the region, in Europe and in the world" writes the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

"A standing striving of ours is", he goes on, "for the Balkan peoples to live in an atmosphere of mutual respect and lasting peace. This is the path Bulgaria will continue to follow in the future, too".

Bulgaria is firmly convinced that there is no other way of solving the Middle East problem, but the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the 1967-occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to the foundation of an independent state of their own, respect for the sovereignty and security of all states in the region.

Settlement of controversial issues between Iran and Iraq should be achieved not through bloodshed, but at the table of negotiations.

Minister Mladenov says that by analysing sober-mindedly the actions of various forces and trends on a global scale, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community have become aware of the fact that the reform of international relations through transition from the state of "cold war" to detente is not an easy one, that it is a long and controversial process.

"The hegemonic and expansionist policy of the Beijing leaders continues to be openly hostile to peace and international security. They are directly contributing to the increase of a war threat by acting as allies of the most reactionary imperialist forces" reads the article in part.

Describing the attack launched by these forces at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties as one of imperialism's most fierce international actions after World War Two, Minister Mladenov emphasizes that more than ever before Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states regard detente and disarmament as the most urgent demand of our epoch.

"In this complicated situation the socialist countries do not yield to pressure and provocation. Ensuring the defence of their legitimate interests, with increased energy they continue to make efforts at averting the danger of war and at preserving peace. And they possess mighty social reserves to achieve the success of their efforts" Minister Mladenov concludes.

PETUR DYULGEROV ELECTED TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN

AU231450 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Mar (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, was unanimously elected chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions at its plenary session here.

At the plenary session attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, was released from the post of chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions because of his transfer to the CC of the BCP.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DENOUNCES PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

AU201945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Summary] The People's and State Control Committee held a session today. The session examined the results of investigations concerning various subjects and activities on a local scale, such as the supply of medicines for the people, use of raw material for the leather industry, abandoning machinery and equipment in the May-Day factory in Polski Trumbesh and the export of bottled mineral water. A report was read on the activities of okrug committees in connection with applying Chapter Three of the Law on Citizens' Property and on the state's appropriating citizens' illegally earned income.

"It was stated that most of the commissions have actively worked and have achieved better results during the period under review than in previous periods. Nevertheless, quite a number of citizens continue handicraft activities without the necessary permits, according to descriptions of private handicraft and trade activities. That these people are paying taxes to the people's councils financial authorities does not account for the lack of the necessary permit to perform such activities and their work is unlawful as a result of this. The state and people's control committee pointed out that the goal of the law is to make the acquisition of property through unlawful and dishonest methods meaningless and superfluous."

KOMSOMOL REPORTS TO PARTY, ZHIVKOV ON SUCCESSES

AU231843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] This afternoon at the "Universiada" Hall in Sofia, the Dimitrov Komsomol and Bulgarian youths submitted their report and pledge to the BCP on the occasion of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress.

The audience greeted with particular cordiality and enthusiasm Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimityr Stanishev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov. Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and Vladimir Bonev.

In their report and pledge, the Bulgarian youths promise to expand their talents and inspiration in future, and to participate most actively in implementing the tasks of socialist construction. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most sincerely greeted the young people on behalf of the BCP Central Committee.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT SESSION

AU202050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Summary] "An expanded session of the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium was held in Sofia today. The session was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Drazha Vulcheva, by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee and by ministers and chairmen of the Fatherland Front okrug councils. The session, chaired by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, discussed the possibilities of ensuring more consumer goods for the population, as well as a broader participation of social organizations in implementing that task."

A basic report on the subjects was read by Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services. He stressed that reserves for higher production of consumer goods have been uncovered in 1980. Efforts are aimed at increasing this production and at improving public services in the future, he added.

Comrade Peko Takov took the floor on the necessity of providing sufficient quantities of consumer goods for the population. The closing address at the session was delivered by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium.

[Begin recording] "I would like briefly to dwell on some issues that are of crucial importance in this respect. The task of increasing and expanding the range of consumer goods and public services to the population is a task of nationwide importance. One of the matters discussed was the constant care for the smooth functioning of conurbation systems. Now there are two tasks of basic importance on the agenda: to improve the population's supply of foodstuffs and the accelerated development of mass consumer goods production. This matter must be the main focus of attention for all state and economic organs, as well as for the public organizations in our country as it is in other countries. We should not for a moment forget Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words on this subject. He stated: This problem should neither be the subject of an opportunistic campaign, nor should it be treated as a peripherial question. It is a problem of strategic importance affecting the interests of millions of people in our country." [end recording]

TODOROV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

AU231933 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Mar (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has wired condolences to Mr Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message conveys sympathies on the heavy railway accident of March 22nd on the Belgrade-Nis railroad line.

DAILIES SCORE POLISH SOLIDARITY INFLUENCES, ACTS

KOR: 'Fighting Socialism'

AU231818 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 20 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Irina Panova, APN: "When the Masks Are Dropped"]

[Text] At the Eighth PZPR Central Committee session, there resounded the determined voice of the party of Poland's communists, urging the people to work coherently for the benefit of the socialist fatherland. The documents adopted at the session capture the specific program for normalizing the situation in the country.

Quite obviously, the representatives of imperialism and international reaction disagree with an improvement of the situation in Poland's domestic-political life.

For more than 60 years, since the materialization of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the imperialists have been striving to harm the interests of socialism as much as possible. To achieve their aims they use diverse means and methods--from subversive propaganda activities to armed aggression. However, the progressive development of the world cannot be stopped, and the reactionary forces must acknowledge an increasing number of failures in their "crusades" against socialism. They did not succeed in sweeping the young Soviet state off the map; neither did they succeed in reversing the development of socialism through an armed counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary in 1956, nor in reversing the development of socialist Czechoslovakia in 1968, nor in subjugating the freedom-loving Vietnamese nations, nor in stopping the victorious march of the Cuban revolution....

International reaction is still attentively following the socialist countries' successes; but especially taking note of their shortcomings and misfeasances, which are immediately used by anticommunist propaganda, inflating them in an endeavor to discredit even the results achieved by socialism, and to undermine its foundations and evoke the people's distrust in the socialist system.

The events of the last few months in Poland prove that the aims and methods of the enemies of socialism do not substantially change--they are merely perfected. Like a covey of ravens, various "friends" from the West have swooped over Poland, promising assistance, and organizing a collection of alms for the "vegetating Poles." They pretend never to have heard that, during the 36 years of people's power, socialism turned Poland into one of the first 10 states in the world with the best developed industry. However, the mask of Poland's "friends" conceals the true substance of anticommunism, the representatives of which are carrying out a thoroughly prepared plan for a new attack against the socialist republic, and against the entire socialist community.

Recently, anticommunist propaganda increasingly has been revealing another--and main--aim of Poland's "friends," namely to put an end to socialism in Poland and deliver a blow to the Warsaw Pact and the entire socialist community. The imperialist circles, striving to bury detente and escalate feverish armament, want to bring the "Polish card" into the game for their own aims. For instance, let us recall the plans harbored by the FRG revanchists for reviving the "Great German Reich."

Imperialist reaction is relying primarily on so-called opposition forces in Poland. According to the Spiegel periodical, these forces should "pour into the workers movement like water into the cracks of a concrete block, where it changes into an explosive and finally tears it apart." Such are the plans of the newly discovered "friends" of Poland.

Poland's enemies attribute great significance to the activities of the antisocialist KOR group, the representatives of which they call "reformers and reorganizers of socialism."

The KOR followers are penetrating the Solidarity trade union organizations and striving to acquire positions in the managing bodies, so as to be able to realize their own aims under cover of Solidarity's activities. In their statements, the KOR representatives make no secret of the target of their movement: To establish conditions for legalizing the activities of antisocialist associations, to seize power, to weaken the PZPR's influence and to achieve Poland's leaving the Warsaw Pact.

Recently, KOR has been changing its tactics. Since it has not succeeded in winning the workers over to its side, it is now aiming its subversive activities at the students, striving to join forces with other similar associations and to create a kind of "united front" for fighting socialism. The KOR representatives call themselves "workers leaders," even though they threaten physical violence against workers who do not want to go on strike. "For a person to resolve to engage in such activities," the Polish magazine IDEOLOGIA I POLITIKA states, "he must hate socialism and feel disdain for his own nation, whose future every antisocialist element is willing to subordinate to this personal egotism and political interests." And these people are proclaiming themselves representatives of the interests of the worker class!

The Polish workers class, communists and true patriots are facing up to the onslaught of internal and external reaction. They are not alone in this battle. Poland is an inseparable link of the socialist community, the strength of which lies in unity and cohesion. The communists have led the fraternal peoples on the path of peace and progress; they have always courageously faced up to the enemies' attacks, and won. In the report to the 26th CPSU Congress General Secretary L. Brezhnev stressed that socialist Poland will not remain isolated [osamotene] in misfortune, and that friends will not permit it to be harmed.

AFL-CIO's Kirkland 'Meddling'

AU231403 Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Mar 81 p 2

[M. Sulkova-Zitkova article: "The 'Benefactor' of Polish Workers"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] EXACTLY 1 WEEK AGO WE PUBLISHED A REPORT ON THE MEDDLING OF AMERICAN REACTION IN POLAND'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AS SHOWN BY ITS INCREASING ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS AND BY ITS INSTIGATION OF THOSE ELEMENTS TO ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS. A SIGNIFICANT CHANNEL OF THIS MEDDLING IS THE AFL-CIO TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION, WHICH IS RENOWNED UNDER AMERICAN CONDITIONS FOR ITS PROCAPITALIST ATTITUDE AND CLOSE TIES EVEN WITH THE CIA ESPIONAGE CENTER AND THE MAFIA. THIS YEAR THESE TRADE UNIONS HAVE SET UP A SPECIAL FUND FOR SO-CALLED SPECIAL OPERATION AND SENT FROM IT $200,000 TO THE POLISH "SOLIDARITY" TRADE UNIONS.

At first glance it could seem that they have nobody to support in the United States and are thus seeking someplace to apply their charity. However, this is not so. Those Americans who are being inexorably doomed by the crisis are waiting in long lines for assistance, for opportunity, for hope. The chairman of the AFL-CIO trade unions has neither a solution, nor any time for them--he is looking overseas. He has put the Polish workers in first place in his "worries." He is talking at meetings and chatting with journalists; everywhere he proclaims that the Polish workers must be "helped." For instance, let's look at the substance of his interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly.

"Question: What assistance can the AFL-CIO grant the Polish workers? Aren't these workers disappointed in the insufficiently resolute stand of the American Government?

"Answer: We will grant every possible assistance and we have already set up a fund, to which the AFL-CIO trade union center has contributed. At the same time we understand the government's delicate situation.

Because, it is one thing when the government speaks, and something quite different when the speakers are we who are independent citizens prepared to adopt a certain stand. However, it would be useful if the President would say more clearly that the current events are not merely Poland's internal affair...."

After such an answer, can anybody still doubt that the AFL-CIO chairman is exerting pressure on a sovereign socialist country and paving the way for the broadest possible U.S. interference in its internal life? As he takes such a broad focus in all this, it is worth introducing the man in greater detail.

His name is Lane Kirkland and he started with the Merchant Marine. After serving with the Navy office [vojensky namorni urad], he graduated from the diplomatic school of Georgetown University and then changed direction, landing in the trade unions. It is peculiar, to say the least: heir to a prospering cotton business, an officer with time in the Pentagon, he puts on the mask of unobtrusive democratism and presents hemself as a trade union functionary. Yes, it is peculiar, but not too peculiar. THE PENETRATION OF THE U.S. RULING CLASS REPRESENTATIVES INTO THE TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP IS PREMEDITATED. IN A TIME OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SHOCKS AND AGGRAVATED CLASS TENSION THE BOURGEOISIE IS STRIVING TO STRENGTHEN ITS CONTROL OF THE WORKING PEOPLE INSIDE THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. IT NO LONGER CONSIDERS IT SUFFICIENT TO RELY SOLELY ON THE AGREEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORKERS' ARISTOCRACY AND IT IS THEREFORE CULTIVATING IN THE TRADE UNIONS ITS OWN "FIFTH COLUMN" IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THIS WORD.

During his so far brief chairmanship (since the end of 1979), Kirkland has acquired a position in which he has been able to offer the bourgeoisie certain things. He was at the birth of the "national agreement" between the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Government. The consequence of this agreement was that the leadership of these trade unions has begun hampering the working people's wage demands. In this way Kirkland personally has signed his name to the bourgeois propaganda, shifting the whole blame for the growing inflation to the workers' demands for wage increases. His foreign policy course is similar; as is so obvious in the case of Poland, he acts more zealously than official Washington does. As one of the chairmen of the reactionary committee for threatening danger, Kirkland is demanding the increase of the U.S. military budget and the strengthening of NATO. One should also not disregard the fact that, long before Carter's campaign had started, he was one of the first to oppose U.S. participation in the summer Olympic games in Moscow and to demand the same attitude of the trade unions of other Western countries.

KIRKLAND'S CAMPAIGN IS AIMED AT THE AFL-CIO TRADE UNIONS' CONTACTS WITH THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH THIS DEEPLY CONTRADICTS THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE. HOWEVER, HE REFERS TO THIS VERY SAME ACT--IN CONNECTION WITH POLAND. IN THE SAME WAY THAT HE HAD SHOWN INITIATIVE IN CONCLUDING THE "NATIONAL AGREEMENT" AIMED AT THE AMERICAN WORKERS, HE ALSO SHOWS INITIATIVE AS THE FOUNDER OF THE FUND FOR SO-CALLED ASSISTANCE TO POLISH WORKERS AND HE IS CONSTANTLY CONTEMPLATING AND SEEKING WAYS TO MEDDLE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOCIALIST POLAND.

It's good to know who's who. It's good to know it for everyday life and even more so in times when the attitudes and fronts are sharpening. A lot more could be said about the subversive methods used by this boss against the young trade unions that are still only being shaped in the new states and so forth. All these activities are permeated by an identical intention, which is in the end felt most heavily by the American workers class itself: the support of imperialism in all its tendencies and the suppression of the working people's interests. IN THESE SERVICES KIRKLAND WOULD ALSO LIKE TO "SIMPLY CONTRIBUTE TO MODIFYING THE POLISH SOCIAL MODEL," TO QUOTE HIS OWN WORDS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE U.S. SOCIAL MODEL WITH ITS 8 MILLION UNEMPLOYED COMPLETELY SUITS HIM AS A TRADE UNIONIST.

Provocation in Bydgoszcz

AU231505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky, Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch: "A New Wave of Tension; Walesa's Trade Unions Are the Plotters of Fresh Provocations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 March--In the last few hours alarming reports on a newly exacerbated situation have been coming from various parts of Poland, particularly from Bydgoszcz. On Thursday a group of people sporting the badges of Walesa's trade unions on their lapels broke into the building of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz and seized it. Defying an appeal by the deputy voivda and the voivodship's prosecutor the rowdies refused to leave the occupied premises.

In that situation the deputy voivoda called on seucrity organs to restore order and to ensure the voivodship People's Council's normal work. Persons who put up resistance were escorted out of the building by force

There has been unrest in Bydgoszcz for several days now. An occupational strike by private farmers in the building of the United People's Party's voivodship committee has been going on for 5 days. That action, too, was staged with the assistance and support of "Solidarity's" interenterprise committee. Farmers and landowners associated with the illegal so-called Rural "Solidarity" demand a change in the statutes of the farmers' self-help associations, refusing to recognize the results of those associations' congress or to acclaim as "head," S. Gucwa, chairman of the People's Party and Marshal of the Sejm. The seizure of the voivodship People's Council building on Thursday was a continuation of that action. When the illegal activity of local "Solidarity" bosses encountered the resistance of representatives of people's power, the Gdansk headquarters of Walesa's trade unions got involved in the conflict and on Friday at 0400 hours issued a statement on the "events in Bydgoszcz," which notes: "We appeal to all members of our trade unions to prepare their organizations by 23 March to fulfill tasks that were precipitated by the present situation." The statement claims that "that which happened in Bydgoszcz is a clear provocation...aimed at the government of Premier Jaruzelski," even though it was a provocation which "Solidarity" itself had staged.

According to agency report, Walesa immediately arrived in Bydgoszcz. After his meeting with representatives of the local "Solidarity" branch on Friday early in the morning, 2-hour "protest strikes" were proclaimed in Bydgoszcz, Szczecin and Torun--on his initiative. The strikes were held the very same day. Public transportation in Warsaw and elsewhere was also partly on strike.

A commission of experts set up by M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, also arrived in Bydgoszcz on Friday. It was led by Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta. The West German DPA agency reported that "Solidarity" has canceled all negotiations with the authorities.

Unrest also persists in other parts of Poland. The local "Solidarity" organization in Suwalki in northeast Poland proclaimed a "strike alert." In Gorlice, forestry employees threatened a warning strike, and in Opole Voivodship a "strike alert" in 23 enterprises of the timber industry continues. In Wroclaw, Silesia and elsewhere the situation is similar.

The pressure actions have made leading representatives in some voivodships resign. On Thursday the voivodas in Suwalki, Bydgoszcz and Elblag resigned from their posts.

The events in Bydgoszcz are fresh evidence of the heckling activity of KOR, the antinational organization. It was KOR, together with some leaders and advisers of "Solidarity," which prepared the provocative occupation of the People's Party's premises and the subsequent riots at the session of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz.

Those forces have only one aim: to discredit people's power and the government of the Polish People's Republic, not leaving the government even a moment of peace for normal activity. The new exacerbation takes place in a situation in which the problems in supplying the population with basic foodstuffs are increasing, in which some want to work intensively to overcome the crisis as soon as possible while others involve them in strikes and conflicts.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Unrest as Pressure

LD231014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Frantisek Sojka Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] Talks are under way in Warsaw between Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity's National Consultative Committee, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier. Jerzy Bafia, minister of justice, is to depart for Bydgoszcz, in order to brief himself on the course of events at the local provincial People's Council. The leadership of Walesa's trade unions and the individual local organizations continue to organize the strike alerts, to duplicate and circulate posters and propaganda leaflets demanding recall of some voivodship representatives from Bydgoszcz, and containing rude attacks on security organs and the media, blaming them for an alleged lack of objective information.

Here in Warsaw Solidarity's printed materials are being circulated by its activists. They paste them on houses and on public transport vehicles. Walesa's trade unions likewise continue to appeal to their officials at enterprises to be on constant watch around the clock. Attempts of antisocialist forces to incite unrest have also been registered at universities.

In the opinion of some foreign observers, Walesa's trade unions have instigated the present atmosphere of unrest to use it, as they did several times before, as a form of pressure on the government to achieve fulfillment of their demands.

'Absolutely Anarchist'

LD232246 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2045 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Our Bonn correspondent talks about the events in Poland as seen by the West German press:

[Begin recording] Springer's weeklies WELT AM SONNTAG and BILT AM SONNTAG, and also today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU report--without a single word of comment--how Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity trade unions, threatens functionaries. Such is the headline in Springer's WELT AM SONNTAG. In front of tens of thousands of his followers, Walesa said in Bydgoszcz: If the authorities try once again to deceive us, there will not be enough lamp posts to hang them on. The bourgeois mass media in the FRG usually resolutely denounce terrorism but they have said nothing against this new wave of terror in Poland. It is hardly surprising--they probably think the use of violence and terror will achieve the liquidation of socialism in Poland. In this case, it would seem, the murderous killing announced by Walesa suits the bourgeois press here. [end recording]

[Announcer] I asked our Warsaw correspondent to describe the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic in the last few hours:

[Begin recording] As we have already informed you in the first edition of the television news, tonight an extraordinary session of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission is taking place in Bydgoszcz. The deliberations are chaired by Lech Walesa and also present is the ideologist of the antisocialist organization KOR, the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee, Jacek Kuron. There is an atmosphere of tension in Bydgoszcz although enterprises are working normally. Solidarity is trying with all availabe means to stir up tension and unrest using posters, leaflets, loudspeakers and banners.

Various statements are being handed out, including demands that should be fulfilled allegedly by the government. Above all, they call for removal both of the deputy voivoda in Bydgoszcz and of Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, punishment for the members of the public security forces who--totally in keeping with the right to act against provocateurs--stepped in, and so on. If this blackmail is not met, the Solidarity centers in the country are threatening a general strike on Wednesday. [end recording]

[Announcer] It is hardly necessary to add that the last big action of Walesa's trade unions--the illegal occupation of the voivodship People's Council at Bydgoszcz and interruption of its normal work--is, both through its character and purpose, an absolutely anarchist and illegal action; an action which, in its consequences, is clearly aimed against the socialist state.

The People's Council is an administrative body, a legal institution, and any attack on such an institution is also an attack on the socialist state--this is so everywhere in the world, not only in Poland.

It follows that defense against such an attack is absolutely justified. In this way, members of Walesa's trade unions--organizers of similar actions--have quite clearly shown the entire world just how hypocritical were the words of the boss of the advisers of this grouping, when he said their so-called Solidarity was a totally nonpolitical institution. Through their goals, through their demands and through the results of their activity, Walesa's trade unions have confirmed from the very beginning that they are not interested in improving the economic situation in Poland. It is enough to consider the huge damage done in Poland and to the Polish national economy in the last few months as a result of the antisocial actions of Walesa's trade unions. Their activity aims, above all, at disruption, the breaking up of the social system, and the spreading of mistrust toward state bodies. The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, too, noted at its session yesterday that the prevalent element in the attitude of the so-called Solidarity was the tendency to carry out activity of a political character and, without justification, to assume the role of a constitutional representative body. It was stressed that all this is creating a state of anarchy and that the state bodies cannot and will not tolerate such developments.

It is now critically important that the emphatic words of the Politburo, resolutely rejecting the destructive activity of Walesa's trade unions, are not weakened in any respect and that this stance is consistently implemented.

This is the more important now that cumulative negative elements in the development of the internal-political situation in Poland, and the growing insolence of the antisocialist elements, are ever more assuming the appearance of the situation in the crisis-ridden period in our country in 1968-69. The historical experiences of 1968-69 in Czechoslovakia, and--after all--of the recent developments in Poland itself, have shown above all that in the current complex stage of the situation, the main thing is to call a spade a spade; in a tense situation like this compromises not only do not help reach a solution but, on the contrary, postpone it and make it ever more complicated.

PRAVDA SCORES HAIG ACCUSATIONS AGAINST USSR

AU231707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 81 p 7

[Jural Halas commentary in the column: "Word on Events": "The Piquant Lies and the Bitter Reality"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, U.S. Secretary of Defense Haig accused the Soviet Union of arranging the training of thousands of "future terrorists." However, even if a lie could be copyrighted the ex-NATO chief would have no author's rights to this one.

We have already heard such nonsense in the past, from the mouths of Italy's top representatives, who strove in this absurd manner to justify their impotence in solving a most burning domestic-political problem.

But Haig gave this piquant lie a slightly different flavor, a sharper one. In his opinion, if we delve to the core of the problem, "it is the Soviet Union that bears the main responsibility for spreading international terrorism." Part of this strategy is, allegedly, both subversive activity, and "infiltration into other countries which is followed by direct Kremlin intervention."

One cannot believe one's own eyes. Is it really possible that official American representatives are relying to such an extent on the short memory of the world public? Surely only a very few days have passed since the declaration, made by U.S. President Reagan himself, that he intends to continue supplying American arms to the counterrevolutionary terrorist gangs which penetrate into Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian territories. Naturally, this is happening under the careful supervision of instructors from the Pentagon and the CIA. However, according to Washington all this is neither subversive activity, nor infiltration; the hordes of semiprofessional cutthroats are anything but terrorists.

When speaking of "responsibility for spreading international terrorism" Secretary Haig also circumspectly bypassed the White House's increasing efforts to intervene in Angola. Obviously it was out of place to recall that Reagan's government wants to push through the Congress the cancellation of the so-called Clark Amendment, which forbids the White House to support the counterrevolutionary schismatic organization UNITA. In the past few years the United STates has invested a great deal in its leader, Jonas Savimbi, and in arming his terrorist formations. Now it would like to cash in on its "investments." It is even being said that Savimbi, CIA's "godchild" and terrorist on a grand scale, would deserve--as a "patriot"--an official White House reception! So what, if the Organization of African Unity and above all the people of Angola themselves, hold a different opinion of the traitor Savimbi...? Only that person is a terrorist whom the American Government calls one! Furthermore, the responsibility for his acts is borne by the person at whom the U.S. secretary of state points his finger.

Haig has pointed his finger at the Soviet Union. With what proof did he substantiate his claim? Well, after the fiasco reaped by his emissaries, who have recently been touring the world with a bag full of fabricated arguments about Soviet intervention in the fighting El Salvador, he preferred not to mention proof at all, because it is very difficult to prove something that does not exist.

But the responsibility for instigating international terrorism need not be proven. The statements made by official American figures speak their own language. That is why, as the TASS statement on U.S. interference in Afghanistan says, "All these attempts cannot yield the results expected by their initiators. These attempts can even turn against them." And then only bitter reality will be left from the egregious fabrications of the Washington politicians.

HOFFMANN LEAVES FOR WFTU MEETING IN GDR

LD231018 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, left for the GDR today. It is to attend a meeting of the bureau of the WFTU which starts in Berlin on 24 March.

TEXTILE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLISH UNION

LD232138 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Mar (PAP)--A delegation of the main board of Poland's independent trade union of the employees of Polish textile, clothing and leather industry, led by the union's Chairman Tadeusz Banasiak, signed during a visit here an agreement on cooperation with the Czechoslovak trade union of textile, clothing and leather industry workers.

The document provides for exchange of information and experience between the central and regional authorities of the two unions as well as for cooperation between their organizations operating at individual enterprises.

HUSAK, OFFICIALS PAY TRIBUTE TO COMMUNIST HERO

LD231518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A solemn act took place today at the national memorial on Zizhov Hill in Prague, marking the 80th anniversary of the birth of Jan Sverma.

A wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee was placed on the symbolic tomb of this important communist official, national hero, internationalist and fighter against Fascism in the central hall of the memorial, to the accompaniment of the March of Revolutionaries, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Party's Central Committee Presidium; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik. The solemn ceremony was also attended by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The solemn ceremony concluded with the Internationale.

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS' MEETING--A 2-day meeting of the regional center of the World Federation of Scientific Workers began in Prague on 10 March. The meeting is devoted to the contribution of scientists to strengthening peace throughout the world and to disarmament. On the agenda also are problems connected with international scientific cooperation aimed at resolving tasks in the spheres of energy, raw materials, fatal diseases and other fields of research. GDR Professor Manfred Mueller, the chairman of the regional center associating organizations of scientists from the socialist countries, said the objective of the Prague meeting is, among other things, to support the USSR's new peace proposals voiced at the recent 26th CPSU Congress. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 81 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA--CSSR Ambassador to the state of Grenada Antonin Fornusek presented his credentials in Grenada's capital of St George's on 16 March. He was received afterward by Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, who informed the new ambassador about the 2-year work of the revolutionary government and underscored Grenada's interest in bilaterally advantageous cooperation with the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

POLISH PARTY STATEMENT ON 'DANGERS' FACING COUNTRY

DW231437 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] At a meeting the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the sociopolitical situation in the country, PZPR [as heard] reports. The Politburo stresses that as a result of events during the past few days the country is facing serious dangers. Recent facts had confirmed that there are people and political forces in the country who time and again under various pretexts were seeking in an adventurous way to provoke fresh tension and distrubances in life and work. Their activities constituted a threat to the foundations of the socialist social order and were aimed at questioning public order and at sowing distrust in the state power and above all in the organs of the militia and the security service.

The latest incidents in Bydgoszcz were a clear violation of law. The state organs could not and would not tolerate such facts. In the activities of Solidarity the tendency for activities of a political nature as well as for unlawful steps against the constitutional bodies were gaining the upper hand.

For this reason the PZPR Central Committee Politburo called upon the people to oppose any possible provocations. In this situation the strikes announced by Solidarity were of an unequivocal nature. It was the duty of the party members to oppose such kinds of strikes and not participate in them.

The Politburo called upon the party members and all Poles to determinedly oppose any activities directed against the interests of the People's Republic of Poland.

POLISH PARTY BODIES ASSESS 'THREAT OF CONFLICT'

DW241007 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0605 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] According to the assessment of the Warsaw City Provincial PZPR Committee, the situation in Bydgoszcz as well as a large number of other social tensions in various parts of Poland involve the threat of a conflict with dangerous consequences. It was stated by the committee at its latest meeting that this spelled real danger for the implementation of the governent's 10-point program.

At the plenum of the Katowice Provincial PZPR Committee, too, the participants, including Central Committee Secretary Grabski, expressed deep concern about political developments in the country. At the same time they resolutely came out against the constant attempts to dismantle the people's state. It was stated that the efforts for containing these activities which are very dangerous for Poland's basic interest were insufficient.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU241040 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (BTA)--A 1981 trade protocol was signed here by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, which provides for increasing reciprocal deliveries, in particular of products of the mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, as well as deepening the specialization and joint production in the especially dynamically developing industries. Typical of the good cooperation between the two fraternal countries are the exchange of metal-cutting machinery and the division of labour in metallurgical production.

In 1981 Bulgaria will receive from the GDR diesel engines, mining facilities, lorries, chemical goods, etc. and will export electric trucks, wood-processing machinery, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs.

Mittag Meets Bulgarian Official

LD241142 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In Berlin today Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, discussed the further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria. Guenter Mittag said the largest initiative ever in the GDR in honor of the 10th SED Congress showed that the trust between party and people was firmer than ever. Ognyan Doynov reported on the preparations of the Bulgarian people for the 12th BCP Congress which will open in a few days' time.

ECONOMIC MEETINGS HELD AT LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

AU241030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] On Thursday [19 March] State Secretary Gerhard Beil received Jerome Ottmar, president of Amtel Inc. and chairman of the United States-GDR trade and economic council, for a talk within the framework of Ottmar's visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair. Both chairmen of the GDR-United States and United States-GDR trade and economic councils discussed the present state of the trade and economic relations and opportunities for further cooperation.

The spring fair again reflects the great interest of broad economic circles of the United States in trade with the GDR. The United States is represented by 52 exhibitors and a joint stand of electrotechnology and electronics branches.

On Thursday Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade, held a talk with (Dhimiter Karanxha), charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the development of trade relations.

On Thursday in Leipzig FRG businessmen and scientists participated in an economic talk of the "GDR-FRG Trade Association." First Chairman Prof Erich Freund advocated expansion of the trade and economic relations with the FRG and appealed to the audience to actively support that goal.

Further Meetings

AU202112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Summary] On 18 March Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, received Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, to discuss trade in 1981. On the same day Soelle also received Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. Friedmar Clausnitzer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, received a delegation of the Trade Ministry of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for a talk on expanding and deepening trade relations between the GDR and Algeria. Friedmar Clausnitzer also met with Muhammad al-Arashi, deputy minister of communication of the Yemen Arab Republic. Roland Schumann, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade discussed the further development of trade between the GDR and Sao Tome and Principe with (Fausto Soarez da Vera Cruz), minister of trade of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received Jean-Pierre Prouteau, state secretary in the French Ministry of Industry, for a talk in which they discussed the present level and further development of trade between their two countries. On the same day Beil also met with Michel Freyche, chief of the Foreign Trade Department of the French Ministry of Economy. On 17 March Eduard Schwierz, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, met Hector Hernandez, deputy secretary of trade of the United Mexican States, for an exchange of views on further developing the trade relations between their two countries.

CULTURE, SCIENCE COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD241154 East Berlin ADN in English 1838 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN)--A working plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for 1981-82 was signed here today by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, and Ahmad Abduh Rajih, PDRY ambassador to the GDR.

The plan provides for intensifying the close friendly relations between the peoples of the two states. Cooperation will concentrate on support for the educational and health systems of Democratic Yemen and on cultural exchanges.

WEST EUROPE UNEASY WITH U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS

LD240958 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Our next item takes us to the United States where the pressure increased this weekend on the United States' West European allies to ignore protests and doubts in their countries regarding the policy of a nuclear arms drive. Defense Secretary Weinberger once again spoke out in favor of the neutron bomb and presidential adviser Allen called for a position of strength policy. Helmut (Vilkow) comments:

Richard Allen, national security adviser to the U.S. President, yesterday addressed the Conservative Conference for Political Action. His speech, which was declared to be private, was really intended, however, for the West European states and governments. Toward them, at least, he was not sparing with advice and expressions of discontent. In Europe, Allen complained, there is a widespread desire to establish closer relations with the East to promote peace and regional security. This desire is submitted by some European elements as justification for disarmament. (?Anyone) who believes he is serving the interests of his country and Europe by means of good sense and realism in politics has to bear with being accused by Allen of pacificism, and anyone who utters the word "disarmament" places himself under suspicion.

The United States is obviously worried to some extent that people in West Europe are in any way concerned about the new U.S. nuclear strategy, new nuclear missiles, deployment troops, confrontation [word indistinct] instead of blindly trusting in the U.S. leading role. It must be noted, however, that none of the leading West European politicians is shaking the NATO alliance with the United States. More than a few politicians, parties and organizations, however, are worriedly raising such questions, for example, about the role which the United States, with its theory of limited nuclear warfare, foresees for West Europe; that is, that this continent is intended to be the theater for an atomic and nuclear (?confrontation) in order to keep the United States out of it.

This concern has been intensified since the Brussels missile decision was obviously intended to provide the United States with the opportunity to make such a theory practicable. The distrust in West Europe of U.S. policy is intensifying particularly on the part of those people who, justifiably, ask about the (?delay) in the ominous negotiating part of the so-called Brussels twin decision, since Brezhnev's recent proposals make it easier, after all, for the West to enter into the negotiations.

It can hardly be supposed that Allen's remarks will have eliminated any of this distrust. The contrary is more likely to be the case. The SPD executive of Baden-Wuerttemberg will, for example, most probably fall into Allen's category of "some European elements" since it unanimously called over the weekend for a reëxamination of the NATO decision and for immediate Soviet-U.S. negotiations on arms control, moreover without preconditions.

The number of suspect elements must, in Allen's view, also include President Eisenhower's former science adviser Prof George Kistiakowski, who at the first congress for nuclear disarmament in Virginia called for nuclear war to be defeated before it is started.

To see what the U.S. will is, one must consider its policy of atomic threat [word indistinct]. Defense Secretary Weinberger has given fresh evidence of this. Once again he spoke of the neutron bomb. He does not understand the fuss and concern in Europe about this issue. The United States' Western allies are possibly opposing the stationing of this weapon because Moscow is waging loud propaganda against this weapon. The following sentence, however, does not originate from abused Moscow but from Weinberger's recent speech as quoted by Western news agencies: By changing the name of the bomb from increased radiation weapon to bomb with lower explosive force it would, according to Weinberger, be somewhat easier to have it sited. It remains to be hoped that Weinberger's sarcasm will also be properly understood by all those involved in West Europe.

LAW ON PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE MUST BE DEVELOPED

AU202012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] Geneva, (ADN)--On Wednesday in Geneva Wolfgang Hampe, GDR representative at the 20th session of the Legal Subcommittee of the UN Space Commission, declared that a policy of confrontation and arms race is also threatening the further development of space law. The GDR in principle favors agreed solutions concerning the peaceful use of space, including the issues of direct satellite television.

The legal principles to be worked out for this promising way of using space must guarantee that the programs which are directly broadcast to other countries via satellite foster cooperation and confidence among states and peoples, he said.

DECLARATION ON 'DAY AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION'

AU240826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Mar 81 p 7

[Declaration on International Day To Eliminate Racial Discrimination by the GDR Committee for the Fighting Decade against Racism and Racial Discrimination and the GDR Solidarity Committee]

[Text] Every year, 21 March, the day on which the victims of the brutal massacre of the apartheid soldiery in Sharpeville and the other countless victims of racist terrorism are commemorated by the progressive world public, gives us the opportunity to affirm anew our strong solidarity and affinity with all fighters against colonialism, racism and apartheid. Our special greetings go to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, which under the leadership of their national liberation organizations, the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization, are struggling to implement their rights to self-determination and independence. We firmly condemn the fascist minority regime of the Republic of South Africa which escalates its misanthropic apartheid policy. In 1980 alone more than 80,000 people were arrested because of alleged violations of the notorious apartheid laws. We demand the release of all incarcerated South African patriots. We demand freedom for Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana, who were illegally sentenced to death, and for Nelson Mandela.

We express the conviction that the resolution adopted at the GDR's initiative by the 35th UN General Assembly, the resolution against Nazi, fascist and neofascist activities and all other forms of racist policy, will further stimulate the worldwide struggle against all manifestations of the fascist-racist policy of force.

The unveiled threats of aggression by the South African racist regime against sovereign neighbor countries and its intensified acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana evoke our sharpest protest. They again reveal the peace-threatening nature of the policy of apartheid. We call upon all forces of good will to advocate strict compliance with the arms embargo and other comprehensive sanctions of the UN Security Council. The peoples of South Africa and Namibia need the resolute support of the entire international community in their struggle.

Imperialist circles never tire of constantly finding new pretexts to prevent effective measures against the South African terror regime. Hypocritically they pretend that they do not want to jeopardize further negotiations to solve the Namibian problem. At the same time the NATO countries and transnational monopolies are intensifying their collaboration with the apartheid regime in the political, economic, military and even the nuclear field. We resolutely reject such practices. They are in flagrant contradiction to clear stipulations contained in UN resolutions.

By their complicity the imperialist forces incur a large share in the guilt for the escalation of the racist policy of force and the growing threat of peace, for which they will have to answer to the peoples of the world.

The peoples struggling against colonial and racist oppression may rest assured that we, as well as all GDR people, will continue to stand in solidarity by their side. Their struggle for freedom, equal rights, national independence and social progress is gaining our full support.

HONECKER GREETS NEW SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER

LD270952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker conveyed the following telegram to General Secretary of the South African Communist Party Moses Mabhida:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself I send you most cordial congratulations on your election as general secretary of the South African Communist Party.

I wish you health and energy in your responsible work and great success in the just struggle against the apartheid regime and for the oppressed South African people's national and social liberation.

MIELKE SAYS WORKER-PEASANT POWER 'IRREVOCABLE'

LD241106 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] By definitively settling the question of power, the GDR working class has learned the lessons of decades of German and international class struggles. Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security, told a meeting in Halle today on the 60th anniversary of the March fighting in central Germany that these lessons are highly relevant for the revolutionary movement as a whole. Since 1945 the people of the GDR under SED leadership have used the historic opportunity and in shaping their socialist present are triumphantly advancing on the road to communism. Worker-peasant power is irrevocable, he affirmed. No one will ever be able to eliminate it, either by military aggression or by exporting counterrevolution.

Dealing with the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the minister reaffirmed the GDR's determination to strengthen its militant alliance with the Soviet Union, to consolidate the cohesion of the community of socialist states and to protect it against any hostile attacks. These elements provide a sure guarantee for the GDR's continued success in all spheres and its reliable military protection.

We may note with pride that the working people from Leuna, Buna and Mansfeld, the lignite combines and other enterprises in Halle Bezirk, faithful to their heroic models, are among the leaders in the broad popular movement before the 10th SED Congress. In workers fashion, they are thus demonstrating their close ties with the party and their socialist state. The greater the GDR's political stability and economic power, the greater is the weight it carries in further strengthening socialism and in the struggle to preserve peace, Army General Mielke said.

SED'S VERNER CHAIRS ELECTORAL COMMISSION SESSION

LD231528 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The GDR's Electoral Commission met for its first session in Berlin today with Paul Verner, Politburo member and of the SED Central Committee secretary, in the chair. It dealt with tasks connected with preparations for the holding of the People's Chamber elections and elections to the Berlin City Assembly and to the area assemblies on 14 June.

Paul Verner stressed in his statements that the manifold activities of GDR citizens are characterised fully by the forthcoming 10th SED Congress. The election campaign will bear the stamp of its evaluation and the implementation of its decisions. The elections must represent a convincing commitment to the candidates of the National Front and a commitment to the socialist fatherland, to the policy of peace, prosperity, growth and stability.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES CDU MEETING

LD240936 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Col Gen Heinz Kessler today praised the responsible contribution made by Christian Democrats toward the all-round strengthening of the GDR and its dependable military strength. Speaking at a meeting of the CDU Presidium and leading party cadres in Burgscheidungen, the deputy defense minister noted the intensified policy of confrontation begun by the most reactionary imperialist circles. They are trying, he stressed, to change the approximate military balance in their favor. That is why utmost vigilance is needed. The internationalist responsibility of every socialist country insists that its national defense be continuously strengthened and placed in the joint service of developing and defending socialism and communism.

CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting earlier affirmed the determination and readiness of his party's members to also help protect the GDR militarily.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS WITH USSR--At the Leipzig fair this afternoon export and import contracts were signed by the GDR and the USSR worth over R1.42 billion. The commercial director of the Soviet exhibitors, Fyodor Torgashov, said in a press interview that they included supply contracts for rolled stock, manganese and chromium ore and aircraft technology for the GDR. The USSR would be supplied with, among other things, electrotechnical and electronic products, cranes, rail vehicles and diesel engines and generators. He said that the contracts testified to the continuing dynamic development of cooperation between the two partners, who could be further increasing their trade to a significant extent up to 1985. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Mar 81 LD]

FRG REPRESENTATIVES IN LEIPZIG--On 15 March Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economy, and ministry official Franz Roesch arrived in Leipzig to visit the Leipzig Spring Fair. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 81 p 2 AU] On 16 March in Leipzig Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, discussed with Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Economy, further developing economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER'S VISIT

Economic Protocol Signed

LD201744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, who held discussions in Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, has left Budapest. An economic protocol was signed this morning on the development of Hungarian-Iraqi economic cooperation. The main goals of the protocol include an increase in trade and in cooperation in industry, oil extraction, agriculture and the food industry. The protocol was signed by Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade. Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, was received by Janos Kadar this morning.

Kadar Meets With Ramadan

JN201509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Budapest, 20 Mar (INA)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received here today Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister. At the beginning of the meeting, the Iraqi official conveyed greetings and good wishes from President Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Ba'th party regional command, to the friendly Hungarian people. Discussions were held on several issues on the party and official levels and viewpoints were exchanged on the current international situation and the situation in the Arab region.

Janos Kadar asked Taha Yasin Ramadan to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes for progress and prosperity to the Iraqi people. He stressed the Hungarian leadership's wish to expand and develop party and official relations and to carry them to higher levels in the interest of the Iraqi and Hungarian peoples. He valued Iraq's role in the international arena, particularly its activity in the nonaligned movement and its leading role in it.

The meeting was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; Ahmad Husayn, Iraqi foreign ministry under secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Budapest.

Communique Issued

LD221350 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Mar (MTI)--A communique was issued on Friday in Budapest at the conclusion of the Hungarian_Iraqi talks. The communique states:

Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic between March 18 and 20, 1981, at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Taha Yasin Ramadan was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere Gyorgy Lazar and Taha Yasin Ramadan devoted special attention to the developing relations of the two countries. The sides stated with satisfaction that the political, economic, cultural and technical-scientific relation of and cooperation between the two countries is developing continuously. They expressed their readiness to expand cooperation to newer fields.

Gyorgy Lazar and Taha Yasin Ramadan reviewed the international situation in detail. In connection with this the communique points out: "They stated that the imperialist forces have intensified their aggressiveness and are increasing the armaments race. This policy endangers international peace and security, hinders the continuation of the detente policy. Humanity's interest demands that these endeavours be blocked. They agreed that there is urgent need for the joint and increased efforts of the socialist and non-aligned countries, as well as all the anti-imperialist forces, to thwart the imperialist plans which are aimed at undermining detente, increasing the armaments race, oppressing the liberation struggles, interfering into the internal affairs of individual countries.

"The Iraqi side gave detailed information concerning the tense situation which has developed in the Gulf area, the conflict between Iraq and Iran and the circumstance of the war's outbreak. The Hungarian side expressed its anxiety because of the armed conflict of the two neighbour countries. The sides support the goodwill efforts of the non-aligned countries, the conference of Islamic countries, as well as the United Nations organization serving cease-fire and the settlement of the conflict with peaceful means."

"The sides discussed the situation of the Arab area and stated that the Camp David separate agreement is an imperialist conspiracy against the Arab nation, which threatens peace and sanctions the Israeli occupation. They stated: A just and lasting peace can be realized only if the Israeli forces are completely withdrawn from all the occupied territories, the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right of self-government and the foundation of a state, are recognized."

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the present visit of the Iraqi first deputy prime minister. According to their statement: "The visit contributed in a favourable way to the further development of bilateral relations."

The 7th session of the Hungarian-Iraqi Standing Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation was held simultaneously with the visit. At the talks the Hungarian delegation was led by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, the Iraqi delegation by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade. The protocol of the joint commission's session, which sets down the proposals and conceptions of the two sides for the vigorous expansion of bilateral economic relations, was signed by the co-presidents of the commission.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, accepted an invitation to visit Iraq. The date of the visit will be determined later.

Iraqi Departure

LD221030 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Mar (MTI)--Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and his suite left Budapest on Friday afternoon at the end of their official visit here. Those accompanying him included Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and chairman of the Hungarian-Iraqi Standing Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation, Planning Minister Dr. Taha Ibrahim al-Abdallah and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmad Husayn (as-Samarra'i).

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister was seen off at the Ferihegy airport by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, and (?leading) government officials.

LAZAR RECEIVES VISITING AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR

LD241220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the Austrian vice chancellor today. Fred Sinowatz, who is also minister of education, arrived in Hungary yesterday. Today he had talks with Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture and education, on the development of Hungarian-Austrian contacts in culture and education.

WORKERS MILITIA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD241052 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Workers' Militia, which paid a visit to Syria under the leadership of Sandor Borbely, member of the HSWP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia, arrived back in Hungary on Saturday. The delegation was invited by the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party and the commander-in-chief of the Syrian People's Army.

During the week-long visit the delegation held talks with Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, member of the national leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Party and commander-in-chief of the Syrian People's Army. both sides expressed their intentions to develop their brotherhood in arms and cooperation in the spirit of mutual solidarity.

CULTURE MINISTER FOR 'POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION'

AU231235 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21-22 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Budapest (APA)--The need for further "democratization of the political sphere" in Hungary was stressed by Imre Pozsgay, Hungarian minister of culture and education [as published], in Budapest on Thursday. In an interview he pointed out that the attitude of the intellectuals and of the students has today become a "problem of primary importance." The intelligentsia regards itself as a "handicapped group" in society, he said, because it possesses knowledge that is "greater than its scope for action." In Pozsgay's opinion the existing economic problems are hampering the progress of political democratization, however.

SOLIDARITY KKP MEETING STARTS IN BYDGOSZCZ ON EVENTS

LD231854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The meeting of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity started in Bydgoszcz at 1700 today.

The Solidarity press spokesman told journalists that the agenda of the special meeting consists of, among other things, a debate on the Bydgoszcz events and working out decisions concerning activities in the current situation.

Meeting Continues

LD232028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The special session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity is continuing in Bydgoszcz. It is devoted mainly to discussing the situation which has arisen in connection with events in that town.

Lech Walesa thanked those taking part in the deliberations and all members of Solidarity for falling into line with the appeal of the KKP not to declare strikes or other impetuous protest actions until the appropriate decisions were reached by the commission.

KKP Debates Decision

LD232352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] As our correspondent reports, for several hours now the extraordinary session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has been in progress in Bydgoszcz. Union delegations from all over the country are there. The session is taking place in part behind closed doors.

As emerges from a report of the Solidarity press office, the last point on the agenda has been reached. The members of the commission's Presidium have reported on the course of the talks held by the Solidarity delegation with the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs in Warsaw.

At the moment, in Bydgoszcz a discussion is in progress on working out the decision which the union will take in the difficult, tense situation reigning in Poland. After the deliberations of the KKP are over, a press conference with Lech Walesa is planned.

Strike Committee Formed

LD240747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Following 10 hours of deliberations by the extraordinary session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity held in Bydgoszcz, a break was announced at 0300. It has been announced that the second session will be held at 1000.

At its first session, the KKP decided to transfer interfactory founding committees [MKZ] to large workplaces. This move is to guarantee conditions for efficient operation by these committees. The KKP has stated that the situation requires a strike action. However, it has been agreed that an attempt to continue talks with the government commission would be made beforehand.

A commission has been set up to draw up a strike program. It has been decided to form a 10-member leading body of NSZZ Solidarity. Final decisions affecting the activities of the union both during the strike and in a situation of imminent danger [w sytuacji zagrozenia] would be made by this body.

AFP REPORTS ON KKP MEETING, DELIBERATIONS

Committee Favors Strike

OW240111 Hong Kong AFP in English 0106 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bydgoszcz, Poland, March 24 (AFP)--A majority of the independent trade union federation Solidarity's executive, meeting here, have come out in favor of a general strike over Thursday's clash in Bydgoszcz between police and trade unionists, an informed union source said here early today.

The source said a vote on strike action would be taken after the rest of the delegates and union experts had addressed the special meeting, which began Monday and was still going on through the night.

Although the delegates agreed on the principle of a stoppage, unions differed on how it should be conducted, the source said. Some wanted tough strike action from Thursday or Friday, while others wanted one to start on March 31 after warning stoppages this week.

The source said that many other delegates demanded that everything that happened here last Thursday be given maximum publicity, that the farmers' group Rural Solidarity be registered, that Solidarity have access to the mass media and that reprisals against political dissidents in Poland be ended.

The meeting here was called to discuss Solidarity's response to the Thursday incident, when, according to the union, police used violence to oust union members from a local council meeting, injuring 20, three seriously. The government has denied that rough tactics were used and has so far refused to bow to Solidarity demands for action against those allegedly responsible.

Meeting Breaks Up in Confusion

NC240642 Paris AFP in English 0630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bydgoszcz, Poland, 24 Mar (AFP)--A meeting of the Solidarity labor movement's executive committee broke up in confusion here early today after a disputed secret ballot on whether to call a strike.

At 3 a.m., after a session which started the previous afternoon, the committee adopted a motion put by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. The motion called for a four-hour warning strike on Friday, the threat of a general strike next Tuesday, and the reopening tomorrow of negotiations with the government which were broken off on Sunday.

After a recount of the voting slips, it was announced that there was no majority for the first point.

Pandemonium broke out among delegates to the meeting in the railworkers' social and cultural center in this Pomeranian provincial capital. Mr Walesa, clearly upset, walked out.

The delegates decided to meet again later this morning.

An informed source earlier said there was a majority in favor of a general strike to protest against last week's clash here between trade unionists and the police, which landed three Solidarity militants in hospital.

Leaders Resume Strike Talks

NC241008 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bydgoszcz, Poland, 24 Mar (AFP)--Leaders of the Solidarity union federation today resumed their talks here to decide whether to call for a general strike.

The meeting was headed by Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, who walked out of the previous session early today when his motion aimed at tackling the latest government-union crisis was rejected in a vote recount. The Solidarity executive committee was meeting in the railworkers' social and cultural centre in this Pomeranian provincial capital, where a violent police action against unionists last Thursday triggered the latest strike move.

Mr Walesa's motion had called for a four-hour warning strike on Friday, the threat of a general strike next Tuesday and the reopening tomorrow of negotiations with the government which were broken off on Sunday.

Delegates also voted by 32 votes to one, with seven abstentions, to reopen negotiations with the government tomorrow on Solidarity's demand for action against officials held responsible for the Bydgoszcz police raid, in which three union activists were injured.

The talks would also cover requests for official registration to the farmers' union, Rural Solidarity, and allegations of reprisals against opposition figures.

Executive members decided in the same session to launch a general strike if the government decided to decree a state of emergency to combat the labour crisis.

As an interim measure, they called on all local sections (MKZ's) to move their headquarters into big factories in order to guide workers' protest actions. Well-informed sources said the Warsaw section moved today to the Ursus factory, scene of bitter clashes in June 1576. [as received]

The first round of Solidarity talks here confirmed the split opening between the leadership and radical local sections. When debate was thrown open to the floor, one MKZ delegate after another spoke forcefully in favor of a strike. Their tone contrasted sharply with warnings from experts on labour questions that restraint was the only way to avoid irreparable damage.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, considered one of the most influential experts, told the meeting ominously: "An unlimited general strike would lead to total confrontation and certain forces would appeal to the exterior."

He added that the Jaruzelski government was the "last chance for a peaceful solution", and that only limited strikes should be considered.

BYDGOSZCZ GOVERNMENT COMMISSION COMPLETING WORK

LD232040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In spite of the social tensions following events in Bydgoszcz, Monday was a normal day of work. In many enterprises, however, strike readiness was maintained. Posters were hung up demanding explanations of the reasons for the latest events and punishment of those who are guilty. Calm is maintained in all parts of the country.

At the same time, the government commission chaired by Prof Jerzy Rafia, the minister of justice, is working hard in Bydgoszcz. The commission held talks with representatives of the authorities and NSZZ Solidarity. It examined documents and heard many witnesses.

A few minutes ago, Minister Bafia informed us that the work of the commission is nearing completion. This evening, the commission will start work on its report to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Commission Communique

LD240034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] A government commission appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers has been working in Bydgoszcz on 22 March and until late evening on 23 March.

A published communique states that the commission, basing itself on the initial findings of a group of experts, had talks with representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity, heard many eyewitness reports of what happened, including voivodship people's councillors, doctors, civic militia officials, employees of the voivodship administration and others, and collected documents.

The commission investigated the events which took place in the assembly hall of the voivodship People's Council after its session was adjourned. The commission was acquainted with a report provided by the voivodship Prosecutor's Office about action taken in connection with injuries sustained by Jan Rulewski, Mariusz Labedowicz and Michal Bartoszek.

Representatives of the MKZ of Solidarity put to the government commission several demands linked with the events. The commission selected many of the documents needed for the preparation of a report on the events in Bydgoszcz. These materials will now be studied, analysed and if need be, they will be provided with additional explanation. The report and conclusions from it will be sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

FIVE BYDGOSZCZ COUNCILLORS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] PAP reports that a press conference attended by five councillors, participants in the voivodship People's Council [WRN] session on 19 March, has taken place in the headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz.

They described the course of events in the WRN building, concentrating on an explanation of the facts which provoke the greatest doubts. Asked whether they saw how representatives of Solidarity were beaten up, Councillor Czeslaw Myszka answered "no." The councillors were separated by a cordon of militiamen. In the opinion of the councillors the incidents could have been avoided by even slightly extending the session.

They warned Deputy Voivoda Bak several times that the use of force would provoke a general strike. When asked about food parcels, the councillors stated that they saw none on those present, though some had brought cakes, sandwiches and orangeade. The presence of Solidarity representatives in the WRN building, the councillors stated, was not the result of their forcing their way into the building since some of them had invitations. By remaining until the end in the WRN building the councillors had hoped that by their presence they would make it impossible to regard the sit-in in the hall as its occupation.

RAKOWSKI 'VERY ALARMED' ABOUT BYDGOSZCZ AFTERMATH

LD240640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 24 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA publishes a talk between a woman journalist from TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Here are fragments of the deputy premier's statement:

Various demands are received by the government from various part of Poland. I wonder if their real aim is to bring the country to disaster, to bring the nation onto barricades of a pointless, senseless and fratricidal struggle. If that is the case, in the name of what reasons is this being done? Is it perhaps being done in the name of personal or local ambitions? Perhaps it is being done in the name of competition: Who is better [at making demands]. Well, if some of those who make these demands and who are persistent reckon that it is possible to bring about a collapse of socialist power in Poland, they are very much mistaken.

I would like to say, states Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski further, that at the moment I am very alarmed at the way in which the situation is developing in the country.

The recent case of Bydgoszcz and its consequences may put Poland in a situation from which a sensible way out will no longer be possible.

A policy that aims at destabilizing institutions of power cannot be tolerated in a law-abiding state. Ambitions, like everything else, also have to have limits. Please, believe me, states Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski further, I do not nurture the slightest ill will toward Solidarity or all sorts of new political structures that come into being in the country. I try to understand eveyone, to cooperate with everyone.

However, I do, unfortunately, encounter manifestations of ill will and of aggressiveness which are difficult to understand. This is not the path that will lead us toward a Poland we desire. He who thinks that pressure can be put on the government indefinitely is a bad politician. You cannot gain much by radicalism alone.

REPORT NOTES 'ENORMOUS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN' BY TU

LD232014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] An enormous propaganda camapign has been launched in our country by Solidarity. In Warsaw, apart from the bulletins which have been in publication for quite some time now, special communiques and sketches dealing with events in Bydgoszcz are being distributed in the streets, in the buses, streetcars and work enterprises. The leaflets are aimed first and foremost against the militia, the security service and the mass media.

Considerable tension is also felt in the Sub-Beskids region. In Andrychow and in Zywiec, photographs of those who were beaten up in Rydgoszcz are on public display. In the market square of Katowice, leaflets were distributed from (?a car) and news spread that Solidarity was preparing a demonstration. (?This news is untrue).

In the work enterprises of Tarnow city and Tarnow Voivodship, placards have been displayed informing of the strike alert. In Kalisz region, a 24-hour watch was kept in the offices of Solidarity. Posters and leaflets appeared in the city. A car with a public address system broadcast news and communiques on the events in Bydgoszcz according to the version of Solidarity.

In the timber works in (Gorlice), talks were to start with the ministry commission on the matters troubling timber and forestry workers. The talks were not started, however, due to the order of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission. Also, negotiations with the commission which arrived in Nowy Sacz did not take place.

In Czestochowa region, numerous leaflets and hand-drawn posters have appeared. The chairman of NSZZ Solidarity in Czestochowa [name indistinct] stated that although there is calm in the voivodship and work is going on as normal, the situation is more difficult than ever. Outside the Solidarity office, signatures are being collected under a petition to the premier and the Sejm demanding that two deputies from Czestochowa region be deprived of their deputies' mandates.

BYDGOSZCZ ZSL, STRIKING FARMERS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD232302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A joint statement issued by the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Voivodship Committee and the farmers who are on strike in Bydgoszcz has been published.

The statement says that during the sit-in there were no instances of vandalism to the interior or the equipment in the occupied building. Because of the strike, dealing with people who need to attend the ZSL office is limited, but members of the Presidium do not find any cases of ill-will from the strike participants.

MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY SUSPENDS 23 MAR WARNING STRIKE

LD231452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] According to PAP, an extraordinary meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity will begin at 1600. In view of this, the KKP Presidium and the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee delegation for talks with the government have appealed for a suspension of strike actions throughout the country. However, the strike alert by Solidarity continues. In view of the appeal, the board of the Mazowsze region has decided to suspend a warning strike set for today.

POZNAN MEETING AUTHORIZES KKP TO CALL WARNING STRIKE

LD231756 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of delegates from Solidarity organizations in the Wielkopolska region has been held at the (?Telkom-Elektra) plant in Poznan. The meeting authorized the National Consultative Commission [KKP], at its discretion, to call a national warning strike. A resolution adopted at the meeting obliges all Wielkopolska region Solidarity members not to give interviews for television news bulletins. This is dictated by the fact that television news affords scant coverage to union affairs and what coverage there is, is of an antiunion nature.

The meeting approved the text of a letter to PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania which expresses objection to the statement issued by the Politburo. It also approved a resolution which describes the situation in which Solidarity in our region has found itself since the events by Bydgoszcz.

WROCLAW PAPER REPORT ON BYDGOSZCZ, REACTION CENSORED

LD230956 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The Friday edition of WEICZOR WROCLAWIA has appeared a few hours late. The reason for this was interference by the censor's office which took exception to a report on the meeting by the Wroclaw Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] on Friday morning. The paper, in a smaller edition, eventually reached only a few newsstands. It was only on Saturday morning that the paper reached the remaining newsstands.

A blank space was left where the report on the events in Bydgoszcz should have been printed. This was because of a decision by the Solidarity branch at the "Prasa" workers cooperative printing works, taken in consultation with the MKZ leaders. The paper was to have printed the official version of the events in Bydgoszcz and the position of the Wroclaw MKZ. The interference concerned the latter version. No consent was given for reediting it. As a result, no member of the editorial board signed the paper's copy, allowing it to go to print. Nevertheless, Solidarity of the printing works decided to print the paper without the abovementioned texts.

ZIELONA GORA RADIO CHECKS ALLEGED TU OFFICE ROBBERY

LD231844 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] A strike alert continues in the Gorzow and Zielona Gora Voivodships. It was declared by the interfactory founding committees [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity in connection with the events in Bydgoszcz and in conformity with the decision of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

Although there are no work stoppages, one can sense considerable tension and anxiety among the people. This kind of atmosphere is being intensified by every rumor and every unconfirmed but disseminated piece of information. Trifling and inconsequential events assume the rank of problems and lead to conflicts.

In Gorzow during the past few days, news of an alleged break-in at the headquarters of the local Solidarity committee in Strzelce Krajenskie by the militia and the security services circulated among the people. The rumor also referred to an alleged search and confiscation of union papers. The veracity of this news has been checked by our Gorzow correspondent Andrzej Cudak:

[Words indistinct] let us start from the beginning. At the microphone is the first secretary of the party organization at the Stilon plant.

[Begin recording] [First secretary] On Friday, Chairman of the Solidarity factory commission Mr (Kasik) told the workforce about a piece of news which said the militia organs infringed certain union rights and that a search was carried out at the MKZ over in Strzelce Krajenskie and documents of the union were taken away. This piece of information, more than news of the events in Bydgoszcz, excited the workforce and made them anxious and uncertain as well as causing many comments. Because our party works committee thinks that Bydgoszcz is far away but Strzelce Krajenskie much closer, I suggested the representatives of Solidarity, including Citizen (Kasik), should go with us to the spot where the event took place in order to examine the facts. [Words indistinct] unfortunately, because of the organizational problems experienced at that time by the organization [presumably Solidarity] such a journey never took place. [end recording]

[Reporter] So much for the first secretary of the Stilon plant in Gorzow. In order to clarify the matter, we then went to Strzelce Krajenskie, to the local police station. Here is its commander, Lt Aleksander Bokowski:

[Begin recording] On Thursday, at (Rabecin) in the parish of Dobigniew, a militia functionary carried out a check of the site of [word indistinct] in Strzelce Krajenskie and made secure a number of documents, among them documents belonging to the Solidarity cell. [end recording]

[Reporter] We know, therefore, that it was not the MKZ branch in Strzelce Krajenskie that was involved but small works commission which is active on one of many of the construction sites belonging to the Strzelce agricultural construction enterprise. In this situation we spoke to chairman of the MKZ branch in Strzelce Kazimierz Barkowski:

[Begin recording] [Barkowski] We received from the works commission (?at the construction site) in Strzelce a report that materials belonging to the union in (Rabecin) were taken away. They included such items as a communique from the session of the works commission and union bulletins. Such is our information.

[Another unidentified voice] The militia functionaries were simply checking over the enterprise and while at the premises they entered the office. These papers were on a desk. They looked at them and took them away. We therefore phoned the militia station at Dobiegniew. The commandant was not there and a militiaman took the call. Next day, the commandant informed us that the papers were confiscated. We asked: Was it done by mistake, perhaps? The commandant said the union papers which were taken away are typically slanderous of the citizens militia and the security service and that is why he passed them on to higher authorities. We then informed the MKZ in Gorzow that this case occurred in (Rabedin) and the matter ended with this. [end recording]

[Reporter] This was the opinion of Solidarity.

As we can see, the matter has turned out to be trifling. The excessive caution of the official in the small village in Dobiegniew Parish has grown to the size of a problem, intensifying still further the tensions and unrest in the Gorzow Voivodship.

It seems the gossip machinery was in operation here. The representatives of the Gorzow MKZ simply discovered a vague and unconfirmed report. As chairman of the MKZ Tadeusz Kolowiejski informed me, Gorzow Solidarity got a full statement on the matter at 1600 on Saturday, whereas specific information was available at the Stilon plant on Friday morning, giving in this case an additional justification for proclaiming a strike alert following the events in Bydgoszcz.

'WIDE REPERCUSSIONS' OF BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS NOTED

LD240432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday, on the fourth day of the current aggravation of the social crisis, workforces worked as normal. There was peace and order everywhere.

The Bydgoszcz events have had wide repercussions as far as workforces throughout the country are concerned. Meetings of party organizations have been held in many factories. Resolutions have been passed at these meetings. The party aktiv of the Predom-Polar plant in Wroclaw has issued a statement which says, among other things, that irrespective of the reasons advanced, the operation carried out by the law enforcement organs in the building of Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council should not have taken place. Leaflets and appeals are being disseminated in numerous towns and workforces. Posters are also being pasted up. They condemn the fact that force was used in the Bydgoszcz conflict and demand that its circumstances should be fully explained.

PZPR OFFICIALS MEETING IN BYDGOSZCZ CALL FOR CALM

LD231852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The executives of PZPR town and voivodship committees have held a joint meeting in Bydgoszcz. During the meeting the sociopolitical situation in the town and voivodship was reviewed in the light of an assessment of situation in the country carried out by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The executives of the PZPR town and voivodship committees gave their support to the assessment of the situation in the country and in the region of Bydgoszcz adopted at the Politburo session on 21 March [as heard] this year. Both executives have called on all party branches and organizations to present the assessment to party members and to take any action necessary to restore in the town and voivodship of Bydgoszcz an atmosphere of hard work, law and order.

Following the arrival in Bydgoszcz of a special government commission which is to investigate the course of events, the two executives are looking forward to an early clarification of the nature of existing conflict. Only a thorough analysis of all the facts can ensure that decisions connected with the findings of the causes and ways to resolve conflicts are correct.

What we need today is calm and great prudence in actions we take to ensure that these actions do not become a source of more conflict. The eyes of all Poles are on the voivodship and town of Bydgoszcz. It is we who carry the responsibility for calm in our country and for our being able to put into practice, without further conflict, all concluded agreements. This is why we call on all party members and the whole community of the voivodship and town of Bydgoszcz to maintain their dignity, calm and wisdom in their assessment of the situation. We must not allow, at any cost, the events of recent days in Bydgoszcz to become a nationwide tragedy with incalculable results.

The executives of the PZPR town and voivodship committees in Bydgoszcz are sure that the community of the town and voivodship of Bydgoszcz understands the complexity of the social and political situation and that it will demonstrate its patriotism by its attitude.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY LIAISON COMMISSION ADOPTS STAND

LD232120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A session of the voivodship liaison commission of parties was held in Bydgoszcz. It was attended by the leaderships of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, the ZSL Voivodship Committee and the SD Voivodship Committee. A joint stand on the recent events in Bydgoszcz and Bydgoszcz Voivodship was adopted. It is the view of the commission that the soonest possible, exact and fully objective investigation of all the circumstances of the recent events and their social and political background--and the need to the community fully about the results of the investigation--are the fundamental condition for the return of a normal situation in the voivodship.

In connection with the above, it is therefore necessary to provide the government commission with all the conditions for effective and efficient work and with universal assistance.

The leaderships of the PZPR, ZSL and SD voivodship organizations believe that until the moment of full explanation of all circumstances of the recent events, it is necessary to abstain from final judgements, forming conclusions and undertaking actions which flow from them. It is the need of the moment to ensure public order, to act in accordance with the law and to create a climate of calm and reason.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT APPEALS FOR CALM, DIALOGUE

LD232024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The Presidium of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [FJN] has held a meeting in Warsaw. The meeting, which was presided over by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council and of OKFJN, was devoted to the tasks facing the front in the present political and socioeconomic situation of the country, problems of establishing FJN groups in rural areas, celebration of of the month of national remembrance and other important anniversaries in April and May. The session also heard a report on the activity of the national committee of the national health fund. The OKFJN Presidium considered it necessary to state its attitude with regard to the complicated situation in the country. A statement was adopted on this matter. Here is its full text:

An extremely dangerous and dramatic worsening of the situation in our country has taken place in recent days. We have now had 9 months of tension and uncertain tomorrows, worry over the fate of the nation and the welfare of all Polish families, and increased burdens in our daily life. Conflict after conflict is destroying our public and economic life and makes it impossible to take up a general, nationwide effort without which Poland cannot emerge from its crisis. Conflict after conflict is undermining the trust Poland enjoys in international relations.

It is high time for civic prudence and patriotic responsibility to triumph. Let us protect the achievements of socialist renewal. All social forces united in the FJN have given their support for the program put forward by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government. Implementation of this program is the common duty of all Poles. In this conviction, the OKFJN Presidium appeals to state authorities and the trade union movement to act in the spirit of dialogue and agreement in order to protect the public peace throughout the republic. There are no differences or quarrels which could not be resolved on the basis of law and absolute respect for it. We have embarked on the difficult task of socialist renewal, of purging our society of distortions. The road we are following will not be free of difficulties; we cannot avoid tensions but we must overcome them in accordance with law and order and socialist democracy, convinced of the mutual good will of our partners, in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

No one must be allowed to disturb the atmosphere of dialogue. The actions of all Poles must be guided by the conviction of the superiority of our national cause over any other interests, ambitions and grudges. The nation has no other road but the road of socialist renewal, the road of dialogue and agreement.

[Signed] The Presidium of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front.

Other FJN Plenum Actions

LD232314 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The discussion held during the plenum of the Presidium of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [FJN] today drew attention to the need for defining the role and place of the FJN as the broadest political platform for reaching agreement between all Poles and all forces which stand on constitutional principles.

It was stressed that the front should provide a forum for unrestricted discussion and expression of views on the subject of our country's and people's most vital interests. While performing this function, the FJN will provide a credible political platform which will form and mirror the views and opinions of the decisive majority of the community.

The Presidium members favored defining the principles governing the composition of individual FJN bodies, in favor of that composition including all political and social forces, in favor of widening the part played in it by nonparty people.

The Presidium instructed the FJN Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with local activs, a draft document defining the program and organizational principles of the FJN.

The Presidium adopted a resolution on FJN bodies in rural areas. It was stated that councils of parish elders, elected by all the people of villages, should be able to perform the function of the rural body of the FJN.

As the next item on the agenda, the Presidium decided that the All-Polish Committee of FJN would take over patronage of the celebrations of the month of national remembrance, the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the third Silesian uprising and the 190th anniversary of the Constitution of 3 May.

The Presidium of the All-Polish Committee of the FJN, following the initiative of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, decided to appoint an all-Polish committee for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Wladyslaw Sikorski, under the chairmanship of Henryk Jablonski. It was decided to bring the ashes of Wladyslaw Sikorski back to the homeland. A special photographic exhibition will be devoted to the general's memory.

WALESA ON COMPLEXITIES OF CURRENT TU ACTIVITIES

LD231733 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Guetta interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa: "'We Are Prepared for Major Provocations,' Mr Walesa, Who Is Canceling His Visit to France, Tells Us"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Since it was formed, Solidarity's relations with the government have been a series of trials of strength. Do you think it is possible to end this permanent guerrilla war?

[Answer] Yes. The guerrilla war has been harsh and incessant, but it is not we who wanted it. It was imposed on us by the authorities' attitude, by their failure to understand the consequences of signing the Gdansk agreements. At present things could be said to have changed. We are very pleased about that because when dialogue was being rejected we were forced to struggle constantly to secure as many things as possible. Now the atmosphere is different. We have succeeded in signing many agreements and the aim now is to start implementing them. To do that, different methods are necessary. We may have to consider postponing the solution of outstanding problems.

[Question] But at grassroots level and among the population not everybody seems to hold that view....

[Answer] The past is a heavy burden and this tendency to want to obtain everything immediately always exists in society. But we have already succeeded in achieving a great deal so far. We must now say "enough!" The desire for action will still be very great, but things will be a little different.

[Question] How can you make people accept this change of attitude?

[Answer] What happened in Radom Monday [17 March] is one method. Dates had been fixed for a 2-hour warning strike and then for an all-out strike. I went there and convinced the people that those strike calls had to be abandoned because negotiations with the authorities were going to start the next day.

[Question] In fact you talked them round. They agreed to abandon their strike plan because they trust you and you asked them to, but not because they were convinced that it was necessary to abandon it.

[Answer] The vote was unanimous because people trust Solidarity.

[Question] Other conflicts broke out in other villages immediately after that. Do you really think this chain can be broken?

[Answer] They were not very serious conflicts.

[Question] But they are significant, it is an indication....

[Answer] Yes, it is an indication that things are not easy, because there are people who want to keep their privileges and people who want to assert themselves by struggling.

To Have a More Tactical Attitude

[Question] What do you mean?

[Answer] Oh! It is complicated! Many people have won fame through the boldness of the struggles they have led. Some of them must continue to struggle becuase they are best when struggling and also because the trade union elections are being held at present and they cannot adapt to the present needs. We must now act more calmly and with a more tactical attitude.

[Question] Those who "want to keep their privileges"--obviously the most conservative members of the apparatus--seem to be launching an increasing number of provocations against Solidarity at present. Do you expect this trend to increase?

[Answer] We are prepared for more and more provocations. We have so far only seen 30 percent of the possibilities in this sphere. But is it the apparatus? No, I tend to think not. Every time there is a provocation people point to "the apparatus" but, listen, there are scoundrels everywhere, are there not? That is true in France too, is it not? Well, that is life.

[Question] You have been saying constantly recently that the situation is very difficult and very serious. What makes it particularly so at present?

[Answer] There are the economic problems, the shortages, the reforms which are needed, everything which is expected of us--and that is a great deal--it is really not in the least surprising that we should find the situation complicated.

When the whole of Poland was on strike and there were a total of 21 demands to be upheld, it was much more simple. Now there is too much to do at the same time, too many problems, too many new demands. We really must take time to study all that and to clarify the situation.

[Question] The Soviet Union expressed the wish, 3 weeks ago, to see "the course of events reversed." In Poland the appointment of General Jaruzelski as government chief placed the army in the frontline. Does that complicate the situation too?

[Answer] Regarding the second point, the answer is no. Quite the reverse; the situation is much better like this. Up to now the government was weak: it did not comprise soldiers. I prefer to know where I am straightaway. People are pleased with me or they are not, things are going well or they are not: It is much better than vacillation. The discussions are short now: I prefer that because at difficult times it makes events easier to control. Then (Mr Walesa began to smile an enigmatic smile--Guetta note) we all feel sympathy with soldiers because we have all done military service and I have good memories of that.

[Question] In fact you seem to like General Jaruzelski?

[Answer] Yes. I like soldiers. As a child I played with toy soldiers and I give them to my children. Really, though, I respect him: I think he is a good man, a good Pole.

[Question] Why do you like soldiers?

[Answer] Because I was born a general (Mr Walesa burst out laughing--Guetta note). That has shut you up. Let us continue....

[Question] You have not replied to my question on the consequences of the Moscow communique.

[Answer] That does not interest me and, moreover, I did not attend the congress.

Nobody Is Afraid

[Question] Am I right in thinking that you are never willing to answer questions on the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Listen.... It is you Westerners who wanted to talk about such things. Nobody here is thinking about that, nobody is afraid.

[Question] Do you not find it painful to have to stop strikes?

[Answer] No. If it is cold, I am cold; if it is warm, I am warm, but the atmosphere is always sympathetic.

[Question] Solidarity is not yet a trade union nor is it a political movement. How would you define it?

[Answer] Solidarity is a social movement, that is all. What people see--the things I deal with myself--are only one-tenth of what is happening. Solidarity is what we want to turn into a trade union organization.

[Question] What do you mean by "social movement"?

[Answer] In almost all sections of the country people have lost confidence in familiar things. Doctors, store assistants, peasants, engineers, workers, teachers and so forth. Almost all have lost confidence and expect Solidarity to solve all their problems. That is fine but, at the same time, it is rather difficult and we are trying to overcome that situation because Solidarity cannot do everything. Self-management must be developed, other groups must be set up so that people can deal with their own problems.

[Question] If the social pressure is reduced are the authorities to be expected to try to pay less heed to the demands?

[Answer] That depends,. There are other ways of exerting pressure than by striking. In any case we cannot kill each other.

[Question] What other methods do you have in mind?

[Answer] As in France, we could hold meetings after work to bring the authorities to negotiate.... We could think of many things to do, stage protest marches. Then we are going to have our own weekly publication which will enable us to put the problems to the public.

The facts must also be stated: In the atmosphere of confrontation which followed the signing of the agreements we were unable to avoid a mistake. We should have started by organizing Solidarity and carrying out a campaign of trade union education. We were not able to do that.

That is how it was. You only learn by practice. We have learned now. Flags on factories and armbands are very nice, but all that costs money. We must stop and think and change our methods.

[Question] You are surrounded by numerous advisers with different leanings. How do you manage to choose between frequently contradictory advice?

[Answer] I do not have so very many advisers. There is Mr Mazowiecki, Professor Geremek, Professor Kukolowicz and Jacek Kuron.... They are the only real advisers I have. As for diversity, that is a good thing. We need that. In Radom for instance I used Jacek Kuron because he is very close to the inhabitants of that city. In fact everybody contributes something: It depends on the sphere.

[Question] You have never considered joining the party. Why?

[Answer] I have never given it any thought.

[Question] Have you thought about the reasons for your fervent belief, which is rather unusual for a man of your age, even in Poland?

[Answer] I would not be where I am if I were not a believer, if I did not have a faith. Faith is necessary in a difficult situation but later you drift away from it. As is the case in your country, because it is not comfortable to live with it when there are great temptations. But if you are not a believer it would take too long to explain that to you. Just believe me, it is essential to believe.

[Question] Have you changed much in the past 6 months?

[Answer] I am 6 months older--that changes you--and I am starting to feel I have had enough. This was not the way I saw this movement; it has left me behind a little; I envisaged it as being calmer--24 hours work a day but not 48 to 72. Some weeks I am doing three things at once. I keep smiling! At the same time, when things return to a more normal state I will be bored because I hate meetings.

[Question] You have learned a great deal about men!

[Answer] I already knew there were some real bastards.

[Question] What has been the best moment in this period? Was it 31 August--the day you signed the Gdansk agreements?

[Answer] The finest moment has not yet arrived, nor has the worst. Regarding 31 August, as you know there had been all the previous discussions with Mr Jagielski and I could envisage the signing: That was not the best moment. But it is true that I was pleased because I felt we signed just in time, at the last minute. People would not have continued to wait like that: It would have become very difficult.

"Democracy Needs To Be Learned"

[Question] You will make the authorities regret that they signed.

[Answer] In any case we would now know how to hold out without making any mistakes and without people being carried away by despair.

[Question] From your experience, what do you think of democracy because, to tell you the truth, you do not seem to be crazy about it, judging from your attitude in trade union meetings?

[Answer] Democracy has to be learned because, to tell you the truth, I have had enough of democracy as we are now practicing it in the trade union. Everybody wants to put forward his arguments.

Everybody is entitled to do so, but there are 36 million Poles and we do not have time to listen to everybody. We must think of some democratic method--but what? First we must learn to delegate decisions. Take the case of Radom. It was decided that they would send five representatives for last Tuesday's negotiations with the government. Twelve arrived. It is always like that. Everybody had something to say and also wanted to keep an eye on what the others said. This cannot continue!

[Question] You still say that Poland could not go back to the past. What makes you so sure of that?

[Answer] We have changed everything in the past 6 months. There is much more social awareness. Nothing can be done to stope that.

[Question] Force could be used.

[Answer] We can lose a battle but not the war.

[Question] People could get tired?

[Answer] Yes. When you are tired you rest and then you have twice as much energy.

PILA REGION SOLIDARITY HOLDS FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD231646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The first general assembly of the Solidarity trade union organization of the Pila Voivodship region began today in Pila. The first day's deliberations at the conference are attended by Zdzislaw Wojecki, deputy voivoda of Pila Voivodship; Henryk (Wida), chairman of the voivodship People's Council, Bogumil (Chroniak), deputy mayor of Phila, Zdzislaw (Pietnicki), a representative of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Wielkopolska, Father Dr Stanislaw (Cyrna), dean of Pila.

The 75,000-strong membership of plant organizations of NSZZ Solidarity registered in the MKZ in Pila is represented by 258 delegates. A report on the MKZ's activity was presented by Chairman Juliusz (Maskowski). Deputy Voivoda Zdzislaw Wojtecki reported to the delegates on the socioeconomic situation in the Pila Voivodship, stating that it is far from stabilizing and that tensions on the market are continuing to grow. The deliberations are continuing; tomorrow a chairman and the regional Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, Pila Voivodship will be elected.

JARUZELSKI GOVERNMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS REVIEWED

LD232152 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP)--Today was the 40th day of work of the government headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski--unfortunately, not everywhere has it been a period of peaceful work for which the new prime minister appealed in the Sejm. In spite of that however, the government has accomplished much in such a short time. It began with sorting out the basic problems of the economy, prepared and considered two successive drafts of the [word indistinct] on the state of the economy, and prepared a successive draft of the three-year programme of economic stabilization.

An economic committee, a committee for cooperation with the trade unions, and a food economy council are new bodies set up by the Council of Ministers. These should enable the government better to discharge of its constitutional (?duties in) the present complex socio-economic situation. The pace of preparation of the guidelines for the economic reform has increased. New (?draft laws) will be submitted to the Sejm still in the first half of this year to lay the groundwork for changes in the functioning of social life, as well as state and economic bodies.

Implementation of the 10-point action programme contained in Premier Jaruzelski's Sejm expose is the most essential task of the new government.

To comply with the first item of the government programme relating to supplies of the basic commodities, the government has adopted the meat and meat products rationing scheme and has consulted with all trade unions on the principles of butter rationing. A programme is being prepared to raise the production capacity of the food and other industries manufacturing marketables.

Other government draft legislation concern development of small manufacturing businesses, a field long neglected in Poland.

Implementing the second item of the programme, Gen Jaruzelski's government is evaluating the hitherto system of price control. The forms and methods of combating profiteering in retail trade including unjustified price increases in socialized industry are being perfected.

With regard to the health service, the steps taken by the government seek to alleviate the most swollen problems of health protection. Absolute priority has been assigned to the (?production) of medicines and a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers provides for increasing supplies of medicines up to the year 1985. Imports of medicine and pharmaceutical (?by-) products form the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will be increased. High on the priority list is construction of hospitals and social welfare [word indistinct]. Several dozen buildings vacated by various institutions will be taken over by the health service.

Among the draft laws now being prepared is a Council of Ministers resolution concerning the raising of the lowest wages. Other government proposals provide for higher state assistance to mothers who quit work to raise their children and a change in the family allowance system.

A draft resolution of the Council of Ministers concerns the definition of the subsistence level of income and provides for compensation for cost of living increases.

The government programme relating to agriculture announces steps designed to halt the decreasing rate of agricultural production.

Other drafts being elaborated include a Council of Ministers resolution on farmland management and another to create conditions for the development and activity of self-governed agricultural unions. A draft of the Council of Ministers decree concerning the handing over of property and the right to inherit farms is very important for agriculture. The army provided very substantial assistance to agriculture.

In order to implement Point 7 of the government action programme which provides, among other things, for material, fuel and energy economies, the government has started to control all of the material consumption. The indispensable corrections will be introduced during the distribution of means, giving special preferences to factories producing staple market and export goods. Concrete steps have been taken to increase the output of coal.

As for Point 8 of the prognamme, which pledges a (?reordering) of investments, a list of ventures whose construction will be halted this year has been endorsed.

Talks have been started with some socialist states on the issue of joint construction of some mothballed projects and various forms of utilising them for the purposes of the countries concerned. The ventures in question are metallurgical, chemical and power plants. Talks are also under way on a better utilisation of the existing industrial potential by way of extra supplies of materials from CMEA countries in exchange for ready products.

Point 9 of the government programme aims at strengthening the country's payments potential. The government has prepared an analysis of foreign trade turnover this year and an analysis of the country's balance of payments.

Steps are being taken to promote exports to the capitalist states and ensure a full execution of the projected supplies to the USSR and other socialist countries. Talks are being continued on rescheduling the repayment of Polish debts abroad.

Point 10 of the programme was related to enhancing work discipline and retraining (?and) shifting to other jobs vast masses of employees, to suit the changing needs of national economy. A draft for a (?resolution) of the Council of Ministers has been elaborated, which envisages the granting of special rights to people who take up work in priority-status enterprises.

For the last 40 days the government has been striving first of all to speed up the process of extinguishing tensions and making a lot of effort to enter into a sincere dialogue with the society and social and professional organizations. The government's contacts with all the trade unions have been intensive.

The Polish Government has also been active in the international arena.

Collaboration between the government and the Sejm has improved greatly. Premier Jaruzelski has instructed the ministers to respond fast and matter-of-factly to all the statements of deputies.

JARUZELSKI MEETS RURAL CIRCLES' REPRESENTATIVES

LD231456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting is in progress between Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the representatives of agricultural self-management circles. The meeting is devoted to discussing the implementation of proposals and demands submitted on 4 December last year and on 24 January to the president of the Council of Ministers by the Central Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles on behalf of individual farmers.

It is expected that ways for resolving further issues submitted to the premier by agricultural self-management will be examined.

Farmers Make 18 New Demands

LD240008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, met in the offices of the Council of Ministers with the Presidium of the board and the Central Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles.

Out of the whole packet of proposals made during previous meetings with the premier, one-third have been carried out, one-third are being implemented and one-third are waiting for implementation.

During today's meeting farmers' representatives made 18 more proposals.

Putting all the demands made previously and today in a chronological order, they deal first and foremost with the need for increased supplies of production resources to farmers, meaning machines, tools, fertilizers, plant protection substances, feedstuffs and fuel.

The second group of matters can be described generally as the restoration and guaranteeing of profitablility of production.

It was stated during today's discussion that rural inhabitants shoudl be treated in the same way as workers in towns and other professions. But, and this was stressed most strongly, the present system of farmers pensions is an outrage against justice. There are very few health centers in rural areas and medical care is poor. A great group of demands for urgent realization is represented by matters of land improvement, rural water supplies, road maintenance, and especially the speeding up of supplies of spare parts.

In Poland today there are about 3 million peasant farms which cover 85 percent of all farmland in the country and which produce 78 percent of total food output and provide the community with 81 percent of the net commodity production.

Jaruzelski Pledges Food Drive

LD232130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1835 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, at 23 March meeting in the office of the Council of Minister with representatives of agricultural self-government circles--recorded]

[Text] I assess today's meeting as a very valuable one, of course, as very worthwhile. The discussion was frank and specific, it was hard and at the same time very wise. characterized by a sense of great concern for the issues of feeding the nation, for our country's affairs. For me personally it was very instructive. I can declare the best possible will, effort and persistence in the activity to help agriculture, once again using the slogan: Everything for Agriculture, Everything for the Food Economy. We understand these words as not just being an ordinary declaration of intent but as a profound belief that this is the essential path, the essential direction toward improving our country's economy in general and getting the essential equilibrium in socioeconomic life. For that reason, with all consistency and energy, we will take this direction.

Our meeting is taking place on the eve of the seventh national congress of delegates of agricultural circles. At the same time, this meeting is taking place in a difficult historical period for our country. It is an exceptionally painful matter that we cannot satisfy such basic needs as those connected with a scarcity of foodstuffs on the market. This is, after all, a family problem, a human problem, a problem for us living under the socialist system, which is exceptionally important socially and morally. Hence, too, all our efforts must be aimed at shortening that Polish period of food scarcity, at ensuring that the food rationing, which we must unfortunately extend, and the ration cards do not become permanent features in our country, at thinking now how to most speedily achieve a state of plenty regarding foodstuffs in our country and how to most speedily achieve a state in which Poland is a country without rationing and without ration cards.

You represent Polish rural areas, Polish farmers and this is why I would like to stress once again that we have a sincere understanding of the matters you have raised here and to bring to mind once more--and this was mentioned here by government representatives--that the decisions we have made about farming and the food sector, and those which we are now preparing, are intended to gain the balance we must have in this field.

At the same time we see in this matter another factor, and I stress that this is a moral factor, which is the factor which would enable us to satisfy the proper and justified demands of farmers who carry such a great burden in their work for the sake of the whole of society, who--and may I use the historic expression which is close to my soldier's heart--feed and defend us, and who in extremely hard conditions, especially in recent years which have not spared our agriculture as far as weather is concerned, produce food for our country.

We want our farmers to have constantly improving living and working conditions; we want them to have a sense of stability, a permanence of agricultural farming. We shall therefore continue to react efficiently to the needs of agriculture. This is something that was demanded at this meeting. We shall try to give expression to this at sessions of the government Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, during meetings with voivodas, which in recent times, and I can tell you this openly, have been devoted to a very large extent to the problems of farming.

We put these matters forward in sharp relief since we understand that apart from all the other complexities of this subject, the job of a farmer is a matter of singular complexity.

Despite appearances to the contrary, a farmer must be an expert, basing himself on both a great deal of knowledge and great experience, since, in contrast to a great many professions--much more technologically sophisticated professions--the farmer must face the great unknown of nature and what it will give him and what it will take away from him. Therefore the element of risk inherent in farmers' toil is also a factor which we must take into account, a factor which is greatly important in our national economy and which unhappily has in recent years caused much difficulty, bother and many burdens for our country and our farming.

We appreciate the work of all those employed in institutions and organizations directly linked with farming or working for farming. It is after all a vast army of people. What does matter is that this army must perform better within improved organizational and personnel conditions; we want this army to serve as well as possible the cause of feeding our people. I think that many of the decisions we have made and will make will also serve that cause.

Without doubt the organization which you represent is also playing a great role. I share the view expressed at this meeting that its standing should be constantly improved, that it should be properly presented to the public in appropriate forms. It is my view that the congress which starts tomorrow will be an important stage along that path and will make it possible to present and popularize your organization which has such a rich history and whose present-day activity is so important and, I am sure, which has a great future.

In our broad precongress discussion, farmers and peasant activists were quite sure that they can feed the country, that on their part they will do all they can to put this aim into practice as soon as possible. I would like to take the opportunity of this meeting to convey to you, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, and to all people who share in the farmer's toil, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your attitude. At the same time, as I have already said, we shall do all we can to make it possible for our agriculture and the whole food economy to reach this aim as soon as possible.

What is especially at issue is that the decisions we make should bring about proper production and social results, that they should meet the countryside's authentic opinions and needs, needs and opinions of Polish farmers, and that they should converge with those opinions. Even today's discussion made it clear that some elements do exist perhaps not of a lack of understanding but of misunderstanding. This is why these discussions, these exchanges of opinions are so very valuable and this is why we promise ourselves so much from the activity of the recently government-appointed Council for Food Economy, in which eminent experts in this field have the opportunity to air their views and proposals.

We attach much importance to the work of local administration, which is now considerably improving, and we are paying special attention to this administration which is doing away with all kinds of bad things, all kinds of negative symptoms which have accumulated in the past. We are sure that this administration will act more effectively, more fruitfully, and that it will cooperate with agricultural circles and the whole system of rural economy for the benefit of farm production. This is the task we have given the administration and I can state here with satisfaction that voivodas, the mass of parish executive officers and the whole apparatus working for the countryside have demonstrated an understanding of this issue and an active approach toward it.

Clearly, this is a process of constant improvement, a process of remodeling, and also organizational remodeling, in which we are now engaged, a process of giving additional training and improving the performance of people who have definite duties to perform in this system. But we also understand that this is a favorable process of development, a process helping the farm economy.

We place special stress and we put this issue quite unequivocally: To ensure that cooperation with the self-government, with the great peasant organization becomes increasingly closer, increasingly fruitful. At the same time we would like the organization of agricultural circles to gain increasing strength (?to survive and if I may say so) to gain increasing opportunities for making decisions and joint decisions in matters affecting the countryside, in everything that pleases, and at the same time everything that hurts the farmer.

With great satisfaction I understand today's discussion (?to take) the direction of building and developing life in the Polish countryside in the spirit of active work and increasingly modern work, work based at the same time on calm, mutual respect and trust, work aimed at achieving the fundamental goal of getting out of the crisis and the difficulties which have arisen during the development of our country.

We are currently experiencing another acute period of that crisis. I do not want to expand on this issue--The Politburo communique speaks clearly on it. I deeply believe that a sense of patriotic responsibility will emerge victorious in this matter.

In accordance with the guidelines of the party Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee we will create all the essential conditions for the broadly conceived life in the Polish countryside to improve.

This will not be an easy process. [Words indistinct] I would not like today's plans and what I am going to say in a minute to be treated as a promise after which rapid and very successful transformations will take place. No, it will be difficult for a long time to come. It is necessary to be aware that a number of these painful problems and difficulties and shortages, in particular as far as the means of production for agriculture are concerned and in other spheres, may be even more acute for some time to come.

A question can be asked: Why should this be if we are declaring that we shall allocate more means to agriculture? This is correct but this more is derived from less--less of the national income which is decreasing in our country.

This is the third year in which the national income will decrease. Production is decreasing in many sectors of our economy, including those branches of industry which, directly or indirectly, are working for agriculture. As we know there is a connection between industry, economic life and the fact of mutual interdependence of various spheres of industry makes it difficult to satisfy these needs which are given priority treatment. [sentence as heard] In other words, in percentage terms, the means which we shall allocate to agriculture will be much greater but this does not mean that it will be possible in all the cases to make them greater in absolute terms, as they will be derived from the base which is unfortunately low and is not growing in the way we would like it to grow.

This sounds bitter. I would not like this to be treated as the condition in all the spheres. No. I think that in some sectors we shall also gain in quantative progress, too, even very noticeably. This will take place at various points in time. As far as some resources go this will be true now, earlier, and in others later on. Anyway, we have already talked about that here.

I refer to this issue in order that the esteemed audience will realize the extent to which this economy is interlinked and how all its processes depend on one another, and also how much good management and steady, undisturbed work on each sector condition progresses in general.

But there is no doubt that many problems will be tackled in a positive manner. I think that many of these problems should really be mentioned tomorrow in the opening report. In my opinion, a number of issues which have been discussed here today ought to find their way to the delegates from the very first word, creating a certain atmosphere and foreshadowing solutions which will follow. Those solutions will, in their ultimate result and in their process, improve the sociopolitical as well as the production climate in the countryside. They will affect the supply of means of production--the so-called armaments as they have been referred to here--and especially--and this is particularly a sore point today and sets up the greatest obstacles and difficulties--the supply of spare parts. This will be achieved even at the expense of the production of complete items of some equipment and instruments. We have talked about this and in connection with this decisions have been made accordingly. We think that this purpose will be served by the development and [word indistinct] of small-scale production enterprises. The relevant decisions are being adopted on this issue and the necessary facilities are being designed.

This is a sphere of action whose character makes it possible to achieve a growth of means of production very fast, as well as an increase in output. The same is true of the crafts. At the same time, these are spheres of action which can be brought very close to the agriculture producer, within reach of his immediate activities. Such ventures can be directly linked with farm production. Here I can see vast opportunities for initiative, especially for the enterprises of agricultural circles and parish councils.

The next problem is the necessity for raising the profitability of agricultural production. Indeed, it will grow.

Although our activities, as was rightly said here, are of a fragmented nature--an emergency nature, I would say--aimed at the most painful points, the idea is without doubt very justified that only a complex, overall regulation of the issue of prices, an enormous prices operation in the entire economy, can bring healthy, correct price relations.

We are reflecting on this, thinking about it and we will prepare it, so that at an appropriate time, in frank, down-to-earth consultations with all of society, with the farmers, with their organizations, we can take the appropriate action.

Finally, we want to and we will do everything to improve both working conditions as well as life in the countryside. Here, I want to stress the following factor: that the countryside, as you have said here, is undoubtedly waiting for machines, for means of production, for what is necessary for action, for working tools. But it would seem that the countryside is also waiting--and even more so perhaps--for hands, for young hands, which have drifted away from the countryside and which are needed there for their energy, for their potential, for what should serve a farm.

I think that the activity we are undertaking, as well as the situation in industry which will cause a certain curtailment of production in some sectors, may cause that very issue of the influx of hands to farming to become one of the basic factors in the development, the revitalization, the dynamic growth of agricultural production. We set great store by the absorption of this category of farm workers being the best organized and constructive process, a process carried out in an organized way; in a word, it should be the genuine need of the countryside for people of action and for whom conditions are created to effectively carry out that action.

This is our joint affair; we will do everything to create such conditions. In agricultural practice, we want to and should--and it is not just a matter of wanting to but of an obligation and really of taking a cool look at the issue--tackle side-by-side production issues and social-living issues. This is again a problem, I would say, of the system of government, of the correct socialist nature of the processes of development of our society; on the other hand, it is an essential condition, in the contemporary period in which we are living, for social-living conditions, apart from the purely human character, to be an important factor activating production.

We can see many issues that were neglected in the past which must be corrected, although--I stress it once again--one must not make promises which cannot be immediately kept. But we see the need for a further streamlining of housing construction where it is necessary. The government has recently made appropriate decisions concerning favorable credit conditions and progress in the fields of health protection, hygiene, education, culture was spoken of here as were the problems of creating and improving conditions for the life and functioning of rural families and particularly for making the work of rural women easier in bringing up children. I still remember, besides the speakers I have heard here today with great respect, Citizeness [name indistinct]. But I am still impressed by a meeting I had with the National League of Women on Women's Day, where there were many weighty, wise comments on the role of rural women and their possibilities and the enormous burdens they bear.

It is our duty to actively deal with this matter. A number of demands were submitted here regarding a different distribution system of goods which are in short supply such as (?gas), washing machines, television sets and so on and telephones and delivery vans.

These are matters which are connected to some extent with production but which most of all have to do with contemporary, normal, cultured living of a rural family and women and children in the countryside. We must do everything to achieve noticeable progress in these matters. Here, no doubt, one will have to think about what decisions to make to make this realistic and effective.

We shall attach a lot of attention to the welfare of and to looking after people who have spent their whole working life in agriculture and who deserve social respect and social assistance. Here again it will not be possible, of course, to resolve this in a radical, rapid and fully satisfying manner. We do not want, as we have already said here, to multiply banknotes which would have no cover. All this has to be achieved by more work. But we are aware of the duty that these needs must be satisfied as quickly as possible.

Well, as we have already said here, we have entered spring and some of the participants at this meeting are impatient that we have been sitting here for hours rather than being in the fields. I was in the open yesterday, attending the [Soyuz-81] exercise and I saw the cereals growing beautifully. May this sunny, warm and quite damp spring announce this kind of a farming year, the kind of year which is needed very badly by us.

This year, the socio-economic stabilization of our country will germinate out on the fields. This is why what happens today and tomorrow regarding the stabilization of our economy is in the hands of our farmers, and indeed in the hands of our miners, with whom I spoke not so long ago, miners who also expect the countryside to support them by their production, just as the countryside is expecting the same from miners' production. It is their hands that hold the key for overcoming the most acute difficulties.

Taking advantage of this meeting, I would like to convey my thanks to the seventh national congress of delegates of agricultural circles for inviting me to the congress. I would like to convey to you, on behalf of government Presidium, of the Council of Ministers, the best possible wishes for the deliberations of your congress, and may you prepare decisions and resolutions which are expected by farmers, which are expected by our country. This is my heartfelt wish for you. Thank you very much. [applause]

PROSECUTOR: POLICEMEN SENTENCED FOR MISCONDUCT

LD240042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A press conference took place in the public Prosecutor General's Office today on the subject of the so-called Letter of 26. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and of the main headquarters of the civic militia. The subject was presented by the spokesman of the public Prosecutor General's Office on press matters, Prosecutor Stanislaw (Masag).

[Begin recording] [reporter] When you asked the numerous group of journalists whether we were familiar with the case of the Letter of 26, the overwhelming majority answered in the negative.

[Prosecutor] Mr Editor, we are in possession of information coming from all sorts of sources including telephone inquiries, testifying to the fact that this letter has been given very wide publicity and displayed in public. Hence, in our opinion, there has arisen a need for relying to the contents of the letter in question because we did not wish the public to remain convinced that matters described in that letter were in fact exactly as they had been presented.

[Reporter] What are the facts of the matter, then, Mr Prosecutor?

[Prosecutor] In simple terms, the letter accuses the public Prosecutor's Office, some specific public prosecutor offices--above all the local ones--of taking no appropriate steps and of not reacting in the correct manner to offenses committed by officials of the civic militia.

Yet the truth is--as, besides, it has been presented at the conference--that in all the cases concerned, with the exception of one about which the public prosecutor's office had not been informed before the matters were investigated, criminal proceedings had been instituted.

[Reporter] In this connection you were kind enough, today, to read to the journalists the statement of the public Prosecutor General's Office?

[Prosecutor] Yes, it was a communique, from the gist of which it follows that regarding four of the cases concerned, indictments have been brought to the courts, in three cases against civic militia officials and in one case against persons who had nothing in common with the militia. Verdicts will be passed in all these cases. In addition, I said that with regard to many of the cases concerned, the causes of death of the citizens involved had nothing to do with any offense. They were due to natural ailments or resulted from accidental events the nature of which--in the light of the investigations--remains entirely beyond all doubt.

[Reporter] Mr Public Prosecutor, as the matter is, extremely perplexing would you not consent, after all, to read us, once more, the text of the statement?

[Prosecutor] Here it is. On 7 January 1981 a complaint was lodged with the public Prosecutor General's Office, which contained accusations of inaction or incorrect action on the part of the public Prosecutor organs with regard to 26 cases in which--in the opinion of the accusers--officials of the civic militia had committed offenses. Because the contents of this complaint--prior to its examination--had been given publicity throughout the country in all sorts of publications and leaflets, the complaint caused serious anxiety on the part of public opinion and at the same time reduced the public's trust in state institutions called upon to guard the observance of law and order.

The public Prosecutor General's Office informs you that all the cases described in the complaint have been thoroughly investigated. In many instances the investigation was being done for the second time, or was one of several. The events concerned in the complaint, which is generally known as "Open Letter to the Public Prosecutor General," occurred between 1968 and 1980 and, as a rule, were connected with the incidents in the course of which citizens were detained by civic militia officials. These officials were accused in the complaint of an unjustified use of force, of beating detainees, and--in some cases--of causing death through beatings.

A thorough examination of documents pertaining to all the cases failed, in general, to confirm the accusations contained in the complaint. In each of the cases, except one of which the public Prosecutor's organs had not previously been notified, criminal proceedings were instituted. In the particular case referred to above, action has been ordered to enable a decision to be adopted on the necessity for preliminary investigations.

In one of the cases the charge involved was obviously groundless and the informer was lawfully convicted of insulting an official of the civic militia in the execution of his duty.

In three cases, after the completion of investigations indictments against five officials of the civic militia were sent to the courts, and in one case--against people who had nothing in common with the civic militia organs. All these people have been sentenced for the offenses of which they had been accused. In 20 cases the proceedings were discontinued, in 19 of these cases there was no objection to the decision to discontinue proceedings. During these proceddings all the procedural possibilities for arriving at the truth were exhausted. Participation in the proceedings was widely made available to representatives of those who defended the rights of the injured parties and their evidence was taken into account. In the majority of these cases, the documents concerned had been previously examined under the procedure of public Prosecutor's surveillance, which made it possible to provide additional evidence. In 11 of these cases it was established beyond all doubt that the death of the injured parties did not result from an offense but from natural causes such as ailments or accidents for which nobody was responsible.

In seven other cases no basis had been discovered for bringing charges against any person whatever, although--despite the fact that all procedural possibilities were exhausted--no answer was obtained to all the questions arising from the proceedings.

In the case concerning the death of Zbigniew (Gidelski)--the case in question (?occured in Lodz)--whose death resulted from contusions to the body suffered on the premises of the district militia headquarters in (Lodz-Baryki), and in which proceedings were discontinued because of the lack of sufficient evidence of guilt of specific officials of the civic militia, the public Prosecutor General's Office ordered an intensive search for new evidence which would make it possible to reinstitute proceddings and to bring the culprits to justice. [Words indistinct] despite the discontinuance of proceedings, action is being pursued in order to discover the person responsible for a road accident in connection with the death of Citizen Kowalczyk and the recovery of the body of the drowned Marian (Cholewa). All those concerned have been notified, by individual letters, about the results of the examination of documents carried out at the public Prosecutor General's Office.

The public Prosecutor General's Office emphasizes that the open letter in connection with which the tasks in question have been undertaken, is not the only document which has recently dealt with alleged abuses by officials of the civic militia or reprisals. In some places other documents are being given publicity, containing facts which have not been verified, which are open to various interpretations and are presented as examples of reprisals. For instance, the special supplement to the bulletin of NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze District of 6 March 1981--this is the way it has been designated--and marked with the clause: For internal use, which is not only familiar to journalists but has also been delivered to representatives of foreign agencies and mass information media.

The public Prosecutor General's Office informs and takes this opportunity to state, that any reports containing information conveying justified suspicion that an offense has been committed are being and will be properly investigated. This is true also of reports concerning irregularities in the action taken by officials of the civic militia and the security service. Criminal proceedings have been, are, and if necessary, will be conducted against these officials. The verdicts which are passed in such cases take into account the particular duty of observing the law which rests on these officials.

At the same time, the public Prosecutor General's Office first regards it as indispensable--especially in an atmosphere of deliberate publicity for unjustified suspicions--to recall that it is the duty of the organs of the public prosecutor's office also to effect lawful defense of the good name of state offices and institutions, as well as of their staff; and within this duty, the obligation to take action against people who bring groundless charges against officials, accusing them of committing offenses. Second, the public Prosecutor General's Office appeals for commonsense in formulating charges and accusations. The atmosphere of calm which is indispensable to the country must not be disturbed by irresponsible formulation of groundless charges against organs whose task it is to uphold public order and maintain the rule of law. This leads to a serious difficulty in the implementation of tasks which have been entrusted to them. [end recording]

That was the text of the communique of the public Prosecutor General's Office. I would like to add that during today's press conference journalists put numerous questions to representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and the civic militia, and that many issues were raised with regard to the state of public security in our country in general.

SEJM COMMITTEE APPOINTS WOJNA NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD240930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs today heard a report on the current state of relations between Poland and the FRG. The commission also passed a resolution agreeing with the assessment presented at the 26th CPSU Congress on the complex international situation and its main development trends.

It was agreed that the Soviet proposals create a real opportunity to reverse the negative trends in the development of the international situation.

The commission accepted the resignation of Deputy Mieczyslaw Rakowski as deputy chairman of the commission and appointed Deputy Ryszard Wojna to the post.

CONGRESS COMMISSION FORWARDS PZPR DRAFT REVISIONS

LD240259 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Another session of the first team of the Congress Commission devoted to the issues connected with the PZPR statute was held yesterday. Ideological principles and the party's Marxist-Leninist character, the need for the statute to lay particular emphasis on issues of intraparty democracy, expansion of the rights enjoyed by party members, giving a greater role to primary party organizations and to organizations of the party at various levels which are elected [as opposed to appointed] and on the ancillary role [sluzebna rola] of the party apparatus figured particularly prominently in the discussion. The draft document which sets out the changes to the statute has been forwarded to the Secretariat of the Congress Commission.

RURAL YOUTH UNION ELECTS OFFICERS, ADOPTS STATUTE

LD231128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The first national congress of the Rural Youth Union [ZMW] held in Warsaw ended today. The congress adopted a statute and documents determining the trends of ZMW activities.

In addition the congress elected officers of that new organization. Waldemar Swirgon was elected chairman of the ZMW national board. He is a 28-year-old scientific worker at Warsaw University, born in Dobryn village, Chelm Voivodship, to a teachers family. The congress unaminously bestowed the title of ZMW honorary chairman on Kazimierz Dlugosz, an activist of long standing of the rural youth organization and chief editor of NOWA WIES.

The statute adopted by the congress states that the organization is called the Rural Youth Union. However, it permits local branches of the ZMW to adopt additional names of their own. Defining the character and objective of the ZMW, the statute says that it is an independent, ideological, educational and political organization of the young generation of rural areas, peasants, agricultural workers and the rural intelligentsia. While representing their interests, the ZMW supports socialism and the precepts of the constitution, including the worker-peasant alliance, whose political representatives are the PZPR, which is the leading force in the building of socialism and the ZSL.

Objection to Use of Force

LD231246 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP)--The first national congress of the newly formed Rural Youth Union (ZMW) ended its three-day debates in Warsaw today. It elected for the chairman of the union's national board Waldemar Swirgon, a 28-year-old scientific worker of the Warsaw University, who was born to a family of village teachers. The congress also elected a 110-member national board, the national auditing commission and the union's national disciplinary commission.

The statute adopted by the congress states it is an autonomic, ideological-instructive and political organization of young generation of the countryside aiming to represent their interests on the ground of socialism and constitutional regulations, including the worker-peasant alliance whose political representative is the Polish United Workers' Party--the leading power in the construction of socialism, and the United Peasant's Party.

The Rural Youth Union shall fight for the just issues of the Polish countryside, shall consistently strive for univocal recognition of the family-owned farms as a lasting and equitable form of socialist economy in Poland, and shall defend interests of private farmers. As the supreme form of rural self-management at the village level the congress considered the general assembly of village inhabitants whose rights and executive powers should be defined by an appropriate law.

Supporting the protest of the ZMW delegation from Bydgoszcz Province against the events in that provincial capital the congress expressed its objection to use of all forms of force in solving social conflicts.

Taking the floor Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki stressed that the latest decisions of the plenary meeting have introduced many changes in this sphere, in accordance with the farmers' demands. "We want unity in the countryside," said he, "so that through self-governed activity the farmers could produce more and live better."

Greatly important to the development of rural self-management will be decisions of the national congress of rural circles scheduled for March 24-25 in Warsaw, he said.

Closing the debates, Waldemar Swirgon emphasized the union as an autonomic organization, adhering to the realities of the socio-political system and the constitution. "The idea of democracy must be understood as an equal opportunity of social advancement for all, regardless of the social milieu."

KANIA, JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND FARMERS CONGRESS

LD241414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The seventh national congress of delegates of agricultural circles has opened in the congress hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. Taking part in the congress are more than 1,100 delegates representing the more than 2.5 million members of agricultural circles, circles of female farmers, and of industrial associations and unions of agricultural producers. Representatives of the supreme party and state authorities have appeared at the congress and have been given a cordial welcome by the delegates. These are Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

The deliberations were inaugurated by a report given by Norbert (Aleksewicz), chairman of the main council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles. Here are excerpts from his speech:

[Begin recording] A month ago we completed voivodship congresses of delegates of agricultural circles in which nearly 7,500 farmers took part. These farmers had the mandate of public confidence. These congresses carried out an assessment of the activities of our organization, a program was agreed for the next few years, and the statutes of voivodship unions of agricultural circles and organizations were approved. A total of 2,500 peasants were elected to councils and the auditing commission [as heard] and nearly 1,200 delegates were elected to today's national congress.

Some people accuse us activists of the agricultural circles, saying that the officials here in Warsaw have invented the statutes. This is not true: Life has invented them. It is we in the villages who created the contents of these statutes by proposing demands as to what we want, what we will decide and what we will do.

We have elected peasants, farmers, to the organs of self-government democratically and in accordance with the statute. We have elected those who enjoy the highest authority in the countryside.

This is our strength and our guarantee that we will not retreat in the struggle for the just rights of farmers.

Farmers demanded at all meetings and congresses that the permanent nature of peasants' farms and that equal economic conditions for all sectors of agriculture be guaranteed, that there be an emphatic increase in means of production and an improvement in the profitability of agricultural production; that there be an improvement in the social and everyday life conditions of the rural population and that the rural population be given equal treatment in society; that the bureaucratic attitude toward farmers by the authorities, institutions and organizations be eliminated; that agricultural self-government be granted rights guaranteeing that it has a say when decisions are taken affecting the rural areas and agriculture; that there be cooperation based on partnership between institutions working for the benefit of agriculture and of services to the countryside and agricultural self-government; that there is a guarantee that there will really be a renewal and democratization of life and that the work of farmers and their personal dignity be respected. [applause]

The general, sharp and critical discussion has shown that farmers need a strong organization which will represent and effectively defend their social and professional interests. You see, the situation is as follows: A farmer on his own is often powerless in relation to organizations which provide and purchase; he is powerless in relation to the administration and is in no position to defend his case.

What guarantees the credibility of the circle organization? The answer here is unambiguous: This is guaranteed by dealing effectively with farmers' matters; at rural meetings farmers submit thousands of proposals, postulates and demands to parish, voivodship and central authorities. We must ensure that no just matter submitted by the members of our organization is forgotten or disregarded as was sometimes the case. Every justified matter must be accompanied by effective action both from organizations and also from competent individuals and institutions.

Esteemed delegates! You know yourselves best of all if and how many matters have already been resolved and dealt with in individual villages and parishes, in voivodship unions of circles and agricultural organizations and in the central union. The attitude of the administration, organizations and institutions is changing, although with a certain resistance, toward matters affecting rural areas and agriculture, matters affecting self-government. We continue to (?have) too many sham activities and people in power (?who keep us waiting). Many people from the administration and institutions in a number of parishes and voivodships and also in Warsaw itself are still trying not to hear the voice of agricultural self-government. There is a lack of consultation over matters that have been taken up. The opinions and views of farmers are not taken into account.

We are aware that only some of the matters affecting farmers have been dealt with. As a farmers' self-government we will be firm in demanding that all problems making the life and work of farmers more difficult are solved. [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DRAFT BILL STUDIED

LD231154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The draft bill on agricultural self-government has been submitted for social consultation. The first reading of the document took place at the 6 March Sejm session. Next the draft was passed on for consultation by the voivodship groups of deputies, the government, organizations of agricultural circles and the agricultural branch associations, the rural cooperatives union and scientific and research centers.

The observations and suggestions made during the social consultation will be examined by the Sejm commissions. Then the draft bill on agricultural self-government will be submitted to the Sejm for a second reading.

COUNTRY FACED WITH FUELS SHORTAGE IN 20 YEARS

LD231308 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP)--Poland's present difficult fuels situation has been brought about chiefly by a sharp slump in the production of coal due to the shortening of the workweek in Polish mines to five days. But regardless of these organizational problems which can be overcome, specialists envisage that Poland must be prepared for decreasing supplies of all kinds of fuels in the next two decades. This situation, especially after 1990, is going to determine in a large measure the rate of this country's development.

These forecasts must be taken into account in the long-term plans of economic development. Special emphasis should be laid on the halting of expansion of the most energy-consuming branches of industry (this is being done already now) as well as on the rationalization of fuel and energy economy. This concerns in particular the steel industry, the non-ferrous metallurgy and the building materials industry.

It is hard at present to accurately determine the size of coal production in 1990 and later. It is estimated that in the next ten years extraction of coal should increase to 250 million tons and in the year 2000 to 280 million tons, which means that half of the 70 mines open in Poland at present would have to be closed down and employment in mining would have to go up to the level of 500,000 people.

Lignite production is going to reach the ceiling of its possibilities, too, the chief limiting factors being the size of resources, the indispensable investment outlays, and requirements of environmental protection. Poland's resources of lignite are estimated at 9,000 million tons. It is expected that by 1990 extraction should increase from the present 40 million to 80 million tons and by 2000 to 120 million tons. Further growth of brown coal production would collide at some point with Poland's food production programme as construction of new strip mines would mean a considerable loss of arable land.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

AU231731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 81 p 6

[PAP report: "Foreign Trade's Current Situation"]

[Text] PAP--At an 18 March meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, Deputy Minister Antoni Karas informed journalists about the current problems of Poland's cooperation with developed capitalist countries.

All the data presented at the meeting irrefutably shows that the poor supply of goods for export is now the top problem for foreign trade (in light of the payment situation) and for the entire Polish economy.

The 12-percent increase in exports to capitalist countries last year was merely a result of increased prices and not of increased exports. At that time the prices for our raw materials, including coal, copper, sulfur and lumber, were very favorable. However, most of the resulting surpluses were swallowed up by the increased prices for oil, grains, fodder and so on.

This year the changes in the structure of our exports have been very disadvantageous and the volume of exports has decreased catastrophically.

The foreign trade department has announced that exports to capitalist countries decreased by 28 percent last January and February.

Because of such a decrease, the import of production materials has been greatly reduced and yet the industry's dependence on such materials is quite considerable. Concerned for the future, we should eliminate such shortages as much as possible, but this is impossible--even under the scheme of credit purchases--without a flow of some cash. The small earnings of foreign trade become negligible when faced with our import needs.

Purchases of food for the population are becoming ruinous. In addition, agricultural imports have absolute priority. I have in mind grains, fodder, seeds and chemicals.

The leadership of foreign trade estimates that the coming second quarter will be even more difficult than the beginning of this year, because the loan situation is still unsettled. Overcoming export difficulties is an extremely important problem, which calls for tighter economies at home and maximum increases in export goods.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW 19 MAR

For reportage on the 19 March meeting in Moscow between Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union Council of Ministers, and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Politburo and Polish deputy premier, see page F 1 of the 24 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK DENIES DETENTE DEAD

LD232104 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP)--In an interview for the Polish TV network Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said that detente is certainly endangered but by no means dead. This is proved by the peaceful, dynamic and detente-oriented programme presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, sent to Western governments and those government's reaction to it. An example--the major issue for detente--Soviet-American relations: President Reagan spoke favorably about the proposal for a top-level meeting after necessary preparations have taken place. Despite all the difficulties, the dialogue in Madrid has been kept up. At the moment, the Madrid meeting is probably the most important East-West dialogue. Bilateral relations between the socialist and the Western states, and the frequency of this dialogue, have not been diminished in any considerable way. There is no situation at the moment making detente impossible for the future.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S CONFERS WITH EAGLEBURGER, PERCY

LD240246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Romuald Spasowski, Poland's ambassador to the United States, paid a visit to the Department of State yesterday. He conferred with Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. The meeting was devoted to the current issues of Polish-American relations. Recently Ambassador Spasowski also had a meeting with Senator Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

CZYREK SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR GENSCHER 19 MARCH

AU231746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 81 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 19 March Warsaw dinner in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher]

[Text] PAP--Minister Czyrek expressed his conviction that Minister Genscher's visit to Poland would be a step forward on the road to normalization and development of relations between the two countries and would contribute to shaping an atmosphere of dialogue and detente in international relations.

The distinctive features of the current international situation are increased complications and tension, and intensified trends toward confrontation, which conflict with the Helsinki policy of detente and cooperation. The tendency to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact--a tendency that undermines the principle of the balance of forces and thus the foundations of international security--is a particular source of increased tension. If it is not overcome, such a development would seriously threaten to completely waste the achievements of the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe. We trust, J. Czyrek said, that the European states and nations, for whom the process of detente has produced so much good, will do their best not to undo those achievements.

The new and important proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are an important contribution in that regard. They provide opportunities for assuming a constructive dialogue and achieving progress in matters of key significance for Europe and the world. We hope that Western Europe, including the FRG, as well as the United States will appreciate those important proposals and will make a constructive contribution to detente and disarmament.

J. Czyrek recalled Poland's peace initiatives in the postwar period to reduce and extinguish tensions, to halt the arms race and to overcome the barriers and divisions in East-West relations. Progress along this road, he said, is possible only under conditions of detente, and peaceful normalization and stabilization of relations in Europe on the basis of recognition and respect for the postwar political-territorial realities on our continent.

Of special concern to Poland, he continued, is supplementing political detente with military detente. We would like the Madrid meeting to make a decision regarding the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament. We confirm our readiness to host the conference in Warsaw. We also expect much of the Vienna talks and hope they will achieve progress.

Referring to Poland's situation, Minister Czyrek said that a consistent program for renewing sociopolitical life, for strengthening socialist democracy, promoting economic reforms and restoring the country's stability is a program that is firmly based on the fundamental principles of our socialist states and our foreign policy, which is indissolubly linked to the alliance and friendly and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

That is why we believe, he said, that any expectations that Poland may be destabilized and pushed off the road of socialist development are not only a blow to the Polish reason of state, but also to the policy of detente and of strengthening international security.

We agree that relations between our two countries should be fostered in such a way as to make them serve well the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe. Last December we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the important Polish-FRG treaty on the bases of normalization of mutual relations. That treaty mapped out the lines of activity and the principle that our states pledged to follow. We are for completely implementing that treaty and for consistently eliminating the familiar obstacles in its path.

At the same time, I have to state with pleasure that many activities and initiatives undertaken by our two sides have produced important and tangible results. We highly value Chancellor Schdmit's and your contribution, Minister Genscher, to the development of Polish-FRG relations.

The road to normalizing our relations is not easy, J. Czyrek said in conclusion. I am deeply convinced that we have all the necessary conditions to ensure enduring prospects for our relations. That is in the interest of our countries and of European peace and security.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK NORWAY VISIT

Oslo Press Conference

LD201239 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Mar 81 p 11

[Arve Hoff report: "Solidarity an Expression of Justified Protest"]

[Excerpts] "The Polish Government and the Polish Communist Party have always regarded the establishment of the independent trade union Solidarity as an expression of a justified protest, as a manifestation of justified dissatisfaction on the part of the working class," Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said at a press conference in Oslo yesterday.

Czyrek said that it was against this background that the party and the government had invited Solidarity to cooperate, on the basis of the constitution and of the fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy--in accordance with the statutes for Solidarity's own activities.

"It is not going to be a simple affair for anyone," he said. "We have no experience to build on, no well-established working methods."

Nevertheless he expressed his optimism. He said that there were signs that Solidarity, both at the grassroots level and in the leadership, was in the process of being transformed from a protest movement to a constructive organization with a desire to cooperate over Poland's future course.

"If this happens, it will mean that a tremendous reserve of talent will be placed at the nation's disposal," he said.

Asked to what extent continued Polish trends toward pluralism would be possible without repercussions on the country's relations with other members of the Warsaw Pact, Czyrek replied that he did not want to use the word "pluralism" about what is happening now in Poland, because events there do not directly correspond to what is meant by "pluralism" in the West. He would prefer the terms "socialist democracy" or "a development of popular rule [folkestyret]" through various forms of self-rule--in the unions, for example, or in rural areas. He said that he was convinced that such a policy would win the approval of "our friends and allies."

The Storting will today discuss the government's proposal that credit guarantees for Norwegian exports to Poland of raw materials, semifinished goods [insatsvarer] and capital goods be extended by a total of 400 million kroners, over and above today's guarantees of 820 million kroners.

In this connection Czyrek said that he set great store by the Norwegian Government's accommodating attitude.

"But you probably understand that if after such help I were to say that I was completely statisfied and declare our problems to be solved, I would not be entirely honest," he went on. "This is simply because our needs are very great. We no longer buy only the traditional goods from Norway, but also new items such as butter."

Asked if the EEC "butter mountain" was not a better possibility for Poland, Czyrek replied that it had not turned out to be as simple as had been originally thought to gain access to the EEC's enormous butter stocks. It was taking time, despite promises of credit from individual EEC countries, he said.

As far as AFTENPOSTEN has been led to believe, this is one of the reasons why the Polish authorities are pinning such hopes on the visit to Warsaw of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the end of the month.

BRIEFS

RADIO-TV PROGRAM CUTS--At the 17 March session of the federation trade union of employees of book trades, the press, radio and television, the chairman of the Radio-TV Committee, Zdzislaw Balicki, said that in the face of the difficult economic situation this year TV programs will be reduced from 9,000 to 8,000 hours and that the available manpower and material base will be rationalized by a better use of regional radio and TV centers and by other measures. The session set up the national radio and television milieu council and appointed Grzegorz Romanowski of the Poznan TV centre as the council's chairman. [Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 18 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

RECALL OF DEPUTY MINISTER--Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP)--At the motion of the minister of construction and construction materials industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zdzislaw Fiuk from the post of under-secretary of state at that ministry. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 21 Mar 81 LD]

VISITING ITALIAN OFFICIAL HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

AU211747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Eduardo Speranza, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

During the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the constantly upward evolution of economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Italy in such fields as politics, science, technology and culture in the spirit of Romanian-Italian understandings concluded at the summit level. At the same time, the sides stressed that the economic potential of the two countries offers increased opportunities to increase trade exchange and deepen economic cooperation, including in third markets. The two sides also identified new ways and means to expand cultural relations and relations in other fields with a view to better mutual understanding and as a contribution to establishing new relations of esteem and mutual respect in Europe and throughout the world to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace, security, national independence and cooperation.

Meeting With Burtica

AU231645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica today received Eduardo Speranza, Italian under secretary of foreign affairs. The sides emphasized the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy, relations which are continuously developing in the spirit of Romanian-Italian agreements concluded at a high level. The sides stressed the possibilities available for extensive economic cooperation and for developing commercial exchanges.

Talks With Verdet

AU232038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Mar (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, received on Monday March 23 Eduardo Speranza, under secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy, cochairman of the joint Romanian-Italian governmental commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the productive evolution of the traditional Romanian-Italian relations of friendship and collaboration, and the possibilities were highlighted of further expanding those good relations on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity. It was stressed that the broad promotion of cooperation between Romania and Italy was to the benefit of both countries and people, of their progress and prosperity.

The guest was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena with a view to promoting the policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Attending the talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

IRAQI TRANSPORT MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

JN231022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Mar (INA)--Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of transport and communications, arrived here last night heading a delegation on a visit of several days to Romania. The Iraqi official said he will convey a message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations.

He will also hold talks with Romanian officials on means to promote and develop cooperation between Iraq and Romania in their mutual interest, particularly in the field of transport and communications. Minister Ghaydan will sign an agreement on the transport of goods and passengers and another on supplying Iraq with 1,300 trucks.

Talks With Burtica

AU231647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had talks today in Bucharest with an Iraqi delegation led by Sa'dun Ghaydan, deputy premier and minister of transport and communications. The sides assessed with satisfaction the favorable evolution of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Iraq, and emphasized the mutual desire to identify new opportunities for further expanding economic cooperation and commercial exchange in various areas of common interest. They also discussed specific measures to intensify bilateral cooperation in the area of transport and communications. Cornel Burtica and the Iraqi vice premier signed a contract on the delivery of Romanian freight cars to Iraq.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AFRO-ASIAN LEAGUE SESSION

AU231043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the participants in the 13th session of the Council of the League for Friendship with Afro-Asian Peoples]

[Text] On the 13th session of the Council of the League of Friendship with Afro-Asian Peoples I take special pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the participants in this important international meeting, and, through you, to the peoples of the countries you represent.

Your session is taking place in a period when the international situation is particularly complex and serious. There are fresh conflicts and states of tension in the world that endanger ever more all nations' peace and security. At the same time, there is an ever more powerful assertion of the peoples' determination to put an end to the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of force and dictate, to develop freely and independently in a climate of equality, collaboration and peace.

Under these circumstances, Romania considers that it is more necessary than ever before that all peoples, progressive forces everywhere, unite and cooperate closely to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, settle any interstate issues by peaceful means, by negotiations alone, to rigorously observe each people's sacred right to freedom, independence and sovereignty, to free development without any outside interference.

Actively participating in international life, in the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, Romania has always granted support to the countries and peoples of Asia and Africa in the struggle for their free and independent assertion, for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and supports their efforts to consolidate their independence and sovereignty, to remove the consequences of the long colonial domination, to advance on the road of economic and social progress.

We note with satisfaction that lasting relations of solidarity and collaboration are developing between Romania and the countries of Asia and Africa on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force.

Our countries also cooperate successfully in the United Nations and other international bodies, in the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement for a policy of international collaboration and understanding, detente, independence and peace. We consider that all states' intensified efforts are necessary to establish a new international economic order, a new type of genuinely democratic and equitable relations among states conducive to the stepped up economic and social progress of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular and to ensure each nation a broad and unhampered access to the achievements of contemporary science and technology.

Trusting that the session of the Council of the League of Friendship with Afro-Asian Peoples will mark a new and important contribution to strengthening the solidarity and unity of the peoples in Asia and Africa and throughout the world in the struggle for the cause of freedom and national independence, social progress and peace, I wish you complete success in your session.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS MONGOLIA ON ARMY DAY

AU180906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Mar (AGERPRES)--On the 60th anniversary of the day of the Mongolian People's Army, Major-General Constantin Oteanu, minister of national defence, sent a telegram of congratulations to Colonel-General Jarantay Abhia, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

A festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest on the same occasion attended by generals, officers, master sergeants and NCO's of the Bucharest Garrison.

Bamdariyn Dugersuren, Mongolia's ambassador in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

OW201557 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 20--"The friendship and the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Vietnam will continue to develop in the interests of the two peoples and for the benefit of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation among nations," said Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in [a] recent audience to Tan Phong, the new Vietnamese ambassador to Romania.

The Romanian president said he believed that these relations would be enhanced in the spirit of agreements signed during high-level meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH IRAQ--Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--A consular convention between Romania and Iraq was signed on March 13, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania; for Romania the convention was signed by Gheorghe Badescu, director of the Consular Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for Iraq by (Fawzi Thakir al-Ani), director-general of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 13 Mar 81 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH NETHERLANDS--Bucharest, 20 Mar (AGERPRES)--Over March 16-20, 1981, Bucharest was the venue of the fifth session of the Romanian-Dutch joint commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation. Examined were the results of the economic cooperation, particularly in the field of the machine building industry, electrotechnics and electronics, chemical industry, agriculture, food industry and trade exchanges, the sides establishing measures for further improving and diversifying them. At the conclusion of proceedings the sides signed the protocol of the session. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 20 Mar 81 AU]

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD231346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's fundamental strategical development goals in the next five-year period comprise the following: increased production of raw materials, energy and food, greater exports, a decrease in the structural disharmony in the economy, an increase in employment, the reduction of all forms of expenditure on to a more realistic level, the curbing of price increases and the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed regions of the country. These goals are contained in the Yugoslav development plan for the period from 1981 to 1985, which was adopted by the Assembly of Yugoslavia (Federal Parliament) on March 17.

The development rates laid down in the new five-year plan area are lower than in the previous plan period. Overall production (the social product) is to increase by 4.5 percent--whereby industrial development is to achieve an increase rate of 5 percent and agricultural development--4.5 percent. Such plan commitments were dictated by the present economic difficulties and the desire to overcome them with the resolute implementation of the economic stabilisation policy. All development directions are subordinated to that goal. All forms of expenditure will decrease considerably, especially capital expenditure, which exceeded Yugoslavia's real material possibilities in the past period (which is one of the main reasons for the country's excessive indebtedness abroad).

The new plan document contains the guidelines for the passing of economic policy measures, which are to assure the realisation of the plan tasks. Involved here are social measures to encourage the priority branches of the economy, increase exports, reduce Yugoslavia's dependence on imports and foreign technology and other measures. The plan, however, also contains important components for social development in the next five years. This time they are all the more important as the current economic difficulties have seriously affected real incomes and the standard of living of the population. This is why one of the strategical development goals is to halt such a trend and ensure a modest increase rate in the standard of living.

Social development is, of course, closely linked with material development and possibilities. The planned 2 percent increase in real personal incomes a year corresponds to the increase in labour productivity, which is planned at being on the same level. The increase in the standard of living is stipulated at the annual average rate of 2.7 percent.

Economic measures will create the conditions for the creation of 740 thousand new jobs in the next five years, which, when counting the number of jobs becoming available on account of retirement, will mean that 195 million people [number as received] will be able to become employed. This will bring about a relative decrease in the number of unemployed, especially among women. Women are expected to account for 38 percent of the total labour force in 1985, as compared with 36.6 percent in 1980.

Stimulative measures for the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics--Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia and especially the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is a markedly underdeveloped region, play an important role in the five-year plan. A total of 1.83 percent of the total social product will be alloted to stimulate development in those regions in the next five-year period. Working organisations from throughout the country will pay half the planned sum into a special fund, in the form of an obligatory loan. They will associated the other half together with organisations from the underdeveloped regions in investments in those development projects for which there exists the greatest joint interest.

Supplementary, non-returnable resources of 0.85 percent of the social product will also be allotted for the development of the social services (education, medical care, social insurance etc.) in those regions. These resources will be distributed from the federal budget on the basis of a special law to these republics and the Province of Kosovo, at a specific percentage.

Finally, it is also interesting to note that the resources for the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army will, according to the plan, be assured through the allotment of 5.80 percent of the national income realised by the overall Yugoslav economy. This represents a reduction on the last five-year period, when the figure stood at 6.17 percent.

TRADE UNIONS ON PROTECTION FOR STANDARD OF LIVING

AU232145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[M. Dapcevic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar--The workers' standard of living must be protected regardless of the problems in production and the disrupted relations in the market. Such price and costs of living increases as occurred in January and February could not be economically or politically tolerated in March and April.

This was the unanimous view that the trade unions adopted, for the fourth time in the last 20 days, at today's session of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, which was presided over by Miran Potrc.

The Presidium is of the opinion that a redistribution of the existing income, primarily in favor of personal incomes which it is believed are increasingly becoming a social instead of an economic category, must be carried out. According to the Presidium's appraisal, increasing personal incomes, including primarily those of production workers, is not "charity" but instead directly related to increasing production and stabilization.

Today the Presidium issued the demand that all deductions from the economy and all investments should be reexamined. It also stood by its view that certain levies for the Confederation's budget should also be reexamined because it believes that certain actions in the economic policy were steps that favored inflation and not stabilization. As Sefcet Jasari emphasized in his introductory report, the present economic situation demands that we act much more economically and efficiently. It was noted in this connection that at a time when production is lagging, we cannot be allowed to plan spending according to the planned growth of the social product. It is possible that the self-managing interest communities would show surpluses at the end of the year while at the same time it would be impossible to ensure current production.

Along with their demand for higher personal incomes, which should stimulate the workers' interest in increasing production and incomes, the trade unions also demand that the supply difficulties be solved and the standard of living be protected by means of subsidies, even if these subsidies have to be of a short-term nature. The increased personal incomes have already produced the first results in some working collectives. The Zenica brown coal mine increased the personal incomes of production workers about 80 percent, and in January and February the mine increased its production by 35 percent. However, these actions and other measures that are being taken do not pass without opposition. They are usually opposed by employees in administration, although in some instances even some trade union organizations opposed these solutions.

Today the Presidium upheld the view that the most important task in the present economic difficulties, affecting the standard of living of those employed, is to ensure current production.

At its session today, the Presidium also discussed the role and tasks of trade unions in implementing the price system and policy, something to which a future session of the Council will be devoted.

COMMENTARY ON YUGOSLAV REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD241034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 22 Mar 81

[By TANJUG editor Branko Savic]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's very dynamic political life currently dominated by the struggle for economic stabilization and by preparations for the third self-managers' congress, scheduled for next June, is specially marked by the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the start of the Yugoslav people's liberation struggle and revolution (1941-1945). The recalling of crucial events of four decades ago, for Yugoslavia today, less than a year aftcr Josip Broz Tito's death (May 4, 1980) has not only "a historic dimension", but a current political importance. It expresses the determination of the Yugoslav society in using the tradition as inspiration, to "continue Tito's work" "after Tito, too"--as it is usually said here.

Such commitment has a very practical sense: Yugoslavia has in no way changed since Tito left the political scene. It continues to build up the system of socialist self-management and, in its relations with the world, to strengthen its independent and nonaligned position. It is to these goals, the pursuit of which is accompanied by the constant strengthening of the internal unity and defence capability, that everything else is subordinated.

That is why the commemoration of important events of the crucial year of 1941 is not a commemoration of a jubilee alone. It points to the continuity of the Yugoslav revolution, the links between those past events and the realities of today. The drawing of parallels seems only natural. The same as on March 27, 1941, when they broke off the shameful Triple Pact with the Axis powers, the Yugoslav peoples in 1948 rejected Stalin's ultimatum, and would act in the same way today if confronted with any danger.

In responding to the call by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (today's League of Communists of Yugoslavia), the armed Yugoslavs raised in 1941 against the strongest world power of the time, Hitler's Germany and its fascist allies. Today, they do not yield to force or threats either, and in spite of pressures and the strength of military blocs they have succeeded in safeguarding full independence and freedom whose expression they have found in the policy of nonalignment.

However, bitter experience through history has taught Yugoslavia to rely on its own strength in preserving its independence. That is why Yugoslavia has built modern armed forces capable of resisting any aggressor, and also the system of all people's defence based on the concept of an armed people.

This is the point where Yugoslavia's past and present touch upon each other and new generations are learning from the tradition their "lesson in history", invaluable for the future.

ROLE OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

LD240850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Against Intolerant Commentaries"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade 20 Mar (TANJUG)--Within the framework of the preparations for a broader debate on ideological trends in information media, the Commission for Information of the City Conference of the Belgrade League of Communists pointed out today a number of topical issues in this sphere that call for comprehensive analysis and action by communists. Among other things, it was said that in the struggle to implement socioeconomic stabilization the ideopolitical unity and unity of action of communists in information media is of great significance. This unity must be incorporated in all aspects of editorial policy so that the efforts of the working people and citizens are backed by public word, and that concrete action aimed at implementation of the stabilization is waged and continually promoted in all environments.

It is therefore necessary to recognize and expose all attempts and tendencies that aim at removing information media from the centers of social action by imitating theses that are seemingly committed to and of the same nature as the delegate system, but that in essence represent attacks on self-management either from bourgeois-liberalist or dogmatic-etatist positions. Communists in information media must train themselves continuously to recognize in everyday concrete events that which is truly on the course of self-managing socialist democracy and economic stabilization policy and that which represents merely a verbal allegiance to self-management and stabilization; to recognize that which is inactivity or inability to take self-managing action and that which represents attempts to call self-management into question under the cloak of self-management.

It was further said at the Commission session that one also finds in information media theses that dispute the need for organized political activity and that pit so-called spontaneous activity against sociopolitical organizations. The need for a dialogue on topical social issues is interpreted in a very simplified amnner. Interpretations about alleged pressures on the press, interpretations which represent in themselves a kind of pressure and attempt to dispute the need for continous organized social influence on information media, have also emerged. The Commission session stressed that, although isolated, all these phenomena, as part of the ideological situation, call for analysis by basic organizations of the League of Communists, in the press, radio and television.

Momcilo Baljak, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, also took part in the debate at the session. He stressed, among other things, that the question must be raised of the behavior in a section of the press which interprets and comments crudely, intolerantly and destructively on our social situation. This refers to articles that go beyond the bonds of genuine and substantianted social criticism. Their authors pay no heed to the norms of Yugoslav journalism or even the elementary rules of civilized and humane behavior.

I would particularly like to point out such a recent example, Baljak said. What is at stake is the paper STUDENT, which in its latest issue has insulted, in a manner which is both in bad taste and irresponsible, individual sectors of our country and prominent sociopolitical personalities.

This is no longer a question of criticism. What is at stake is the disputing of basic self-managing rights of the working people and sociopolitical elements in Bosnia-Hercegovina to organize activities in individual spheres of economic and social life. We can, of course, have different views about the quality of television newsreels but neither this nor any other reason can justify our conferring rights on others or denying them such rights with an astonishing degree of intolerance and extreme conclusions.

In the same vein, STUDENT comments in an extremely incorrect and vulgar manner on thoughts and expressions taken out of context of the statement made by one of the best known Yugoslav revolutionaries, who has been in the front ranks of the Yugoslav socialist revolution for 40 years. Using methods that would be inconceivable in any correct and honest journalism and dealing with the basic issues of our self-management practice separately from the content of the text, it is precisely that content which is called into question in an ironic and caricaturistic way. Naturally, we can also differ about what is witty and what is not, but in my view what is involved is not only a joke in bad taste, Baljak stressed. He went on to say that genuine democratism implies culture and dignity of the public word. We must, therefore, in universities as well as in all other sectors more energetically oppose such forms of privatization [privatizacija] and irresponsibility.

MILOS MINIC VISITS OSIJEK, SLAVONIJA COLLECTIVE

LD240918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Osijek, 20 Mar (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Osijek this morning. After a short meeting with members of the conference of the League of Communists of Slavonija and Baranja and of Osijek municipality, Milos Minic visited the Slavonija readymade clothing factory.

Minic was briefed on the results of this collective's very successful activity on the foreign market. Slavonija last year exported about 65 percent of its total production, its total exports amounting to about 400 million dinars, which was an increase of 92 percent over the preceding year. In the first 2 months of this year Slavonija was even more successful in this respect.

Describing the impressions he gained in this organization of associated labor, Milos Minic said that our system is constantly developing and that especially since the adoption of the new constitution fresh, deep, fundamental changes have taken place in the development of self-management in the Federation and in basic production relations. The example of Osijek's Slavonija, which is achieving good results on the world market despite very difficult conditions, Minic said, shows that we are on the right road. This means that the system--despite its gaps, mistakes and all that remains to be built into it, improved in it and eliminated from it--does not prevent the organizations of associated labor from succeeding on foreign markets.

If the whole of our economy had the same attitude to export as this organization of associated labor in Osijek, Minic stressed, we would be so highly developed that we would not have to suffer heavy balance of payments deficits.

I can state, Minic went on, that if we pursued an energetic policy of exporting and of reducing our trade deficit for a number of years, we would be able to change existing relations completely and place our economy in a favorable position. Then it would be seen even more clearly that not all difficulties are due to poor solutions by the system. At the moment the foreign exchange system is under considerable criticism. At the initiative of the Federal Executive Council, three Federal social councils have set up a very authoritative group that is now preparing proposals on what should be rectified in that system. In other words, things that have proven themselves bad in practice will be eliminated immediately.

However, Minic warned that even the changes now expected in the foreign exchange system will not be able to effect a fundamental change in the foreign exchange situation. If this is to be achieved, it is above all necessary to eliminate any shortcomings that the market demonstrably suffers, such as for instance the trends toward creating eight separate markets.

He also noted that when the balance of payments positions are being worked out, the decisions which are made during consultations concern the proportion of the balance of payments deficit and not of the balance of payments surplus that will be borne by each individual republic. This is where the problem lies, for although we can improve the weak aspects of the foreign exchange system, unless we can resolve this fundamental question of the balance of payments deficit by raising exports then not even these improvements will be able to have any major effect.

Milos Minic also spoke in Slavonija today about some of the questions of the functioning of the delegate system. He said that the term "oourization" [from the Serbo-Croatian initials OOUR which stand for Basic Organization of Associated Labor], which is now emerging in practice, and everything else that is meant by it were not intended either by the constitution or by the law on associated labor.

Anyone who criticizes our system on account of this particular phenomenon is making a bad mistake. It is not our system but our practice that should be criticized. We have not yet developed the ties between the basic organizations of associated labor in the necessary direction. Now we should strive for the strict realization of self-managing relations and build the remainder of the whole system.

Our system is not created through decisions, laws and norms; it is created through practice, Minic said. Practice is the main creator of the system and the main critic of any poor solutions in our laws. All we need is to have those who make laws react more quickly when they see that something has gone wrong.

Milos Minic also spoke in Osijek today to the sociopolitical aktiv of Slanonija and Baranja on the international situation which, as he put it, is characterized by the crisis of detente and the efforts made by the Nonaligned Movement to bring about the relaxation of tension in the world.

In the afternoon Milos Minic will visit the Vukovar agroindustrial combine.

MINIC DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE WITH VUKOVAR OFFICIALS

LD240938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Vukovar, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks in Vukovar last night with sociopolitical leaders of the municipality and the Vukovar agricultural-industrial combine about the development of agriculture in this wheat-growing area, where high levels of production are constantly reached both in the social and private sectors.

During the talks Milos Minic stated that we cannot be satisfied with our agricultural policy to date. A large number of problems await real solutions. It is necessary to create conditions that would lead to a new increase in agricultural production. Taking into account our production potential, we could be exporters rather than importers of food, Minic said. He noted that there are numerous unsolved questions in agriculture, although in the early sixties we determined, on the basis of practice until that time, that we could not stabilize our Yugoslav market as a whole without stable agricultural production.

Minic stressed that everyone has gotten involved in the development of agriculture at certain intervals. There have been results, but soon we tend to grow tired and for several years do not pay much attention to agriculture. This kind of attitude is not good and should be changed.

In recent times there have been numerous meetings and consultations devoted to agriculture. Discussions on agriculture have also been held at sessions of the League of Communists Central Committee. Now constant action should be taken to solve specific problems that have been identified. Here we must have long-term aims and should not be swayed by momentary whims of the market, Milos Minic stressed. Because of its significance, agriculture is one of the priority development targets of our economy.

One thing is certain, Minic stressed, we cannot realize stabilization without realizing at least the rate of growth of agricultural production envisaged by the social plan.

Milos Minic said in Vukovar that the social structure of villages has changed considerably thanks to the industrial development of the country as a whole, and it should be borne in mind that this process will continue.

However, in industrially undeveloped areas of our country we still have pronounced agrarian overpopulation, which will probably be confirmed by the coming census, Minic said. For this reason it can be assumed that the process of migration will continue and, with this in mind, we must find the best possible suitable solutions.

Milos Minic agreed with the representatives of Vukovar Municipality that the social sector of agriculture should be strengthened but at the same time various forms of the fullest possible cooperation of the social sector with the private sector should be developed. The great production potential of villages should be used to the greatest possible advantage. This task is even more topical in view of the fact that an increasing number of households are inhabited by old people who cannot work the land.

Moreover, in a great number of mixed village households some members of the family do not work in agriculture, which also influences agricultural production.

Milos Minic also agreed that greater assets should be set aside in order to monitor developments in agriculture and that prices for agricultural produce should be determined in good time on the basis of the agreed aims for the development of food production. This would make it possible for producers themselves to assess their economic interest in this production. We should not again allow prices to be determined too late, depending on the latest situation and prospects on the market.

Minic mentioned the possibility of setting up specialized agricultural banks, as has been done in Serbia. This is needed because the existing banks do not show enough interest in financing agriculture although we have included it among our development priorities.

MACEDONIAN LC MARKS ANNIVERSARY, VIEWS ECONOMY

Skopje Discussions

AU240754 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Dragan Nikolic and Zivko Cerovic report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 19 Mar--At its session today in Skopje presided over by Angel Cemerski, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed the ideological-political problems of the republic's socioeconomic development in the current 5-year period and the tasks of communists in this connection.

Today the Central Committee also marked the anniversary of the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and the first session of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Communist Party held in Tetovo on this day in 1943. That was one of the events that has been of historical importance for the Macedonian people.

"Today's session of the Central Committee coincides with an important date of our communist movement," Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee, said at the beginning of today's session.

"We return to the revolution's sources because of the need to draw from the revolutionary struggle new ideas to further build socialist self-managing relations in society," Cemerski said.

The formation of the Macedonian Communist Party within the framework of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Tetovo on 19 March 1943 was of great importance in further fanning the flames of the national liberation struggle and represented a confirmation of the correct and consistent policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito on the national equality of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and on the national issue.

The decisions adopted at the first session of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Communist Party not only confirmed the correct policy initiated on 11 October 1941 and followed until then, but also led to further increasing the mass character of the uprising, to the first session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia, to the final victory over the Fascist occupiers and to the national and social freedom in which today and tomorrow we carry out and will carry out comprehensive socialist building of the republic and the country with the vital creative abilities of our working people.

"These historical events," Angel Cemerski said, "oblige us to fulfill creatively the immediate and responsible tasks of the present stage of our socioeconomic and political development."

The introductory report at today's session was delivered by Milorod Antevski. He said, among other things, that implementation of economic stabilization is the key issue of the entire socioeconomic development and one of the most complex and responsible tasks of the League of Communists. He reported that, despite numerous difficulties, the republic has achieved on the whole comprehensive material and social progress in the past period. Important results have been achieved in developing material forces and self-management. All economic fields have realized a dynamic growth of production and income. Positive trends have been achieved in changing an unfavorable economic structure, and the share of secondary activities in forming the social product has increased. The population's standard of living and especially the social standard have significantly improved. Defense capability, security and social self-protection have been especially strengthened.

"As to general and common spending," Antevski said: "it is quite obvious that our economy, with its present productivity and income, cannot satisfactorily finance, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the development of social activities in their present volume. Hence it is necessary to coordinate consistently the construction and opening of new institutions and social activities and reexamine the efficiency of the work of the existing ones from the viewpoint of real potential in this period. In the same way the rate of growth of administration at all levels is also rather dynamic. The same is true for employment in various communities and institutions, employment that is increasing without any corresponding reduction of the state administration. It is difficult for the present level of material development and the present labor productivity to support all that. For that reason a slowdown of this type of spending is necessary."

POLITIKA: Historic Importance

AU202120 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 19 March on page six carries in its "Feuilleton" column a 1,150-word article by Strahil Gigov entitled "Historical Act for the Macedonian People" in connection with the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party. Pointing out that the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party in Tetovo on 19 March 1943 was a "logical consequence" of the historical decision of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fourth Conference in 1934 to form "communist parties in Yugoslavia on a national basis," Gigov says that the 1934 decision "enormously strengthened" the party's position among the masses of people and also "determined the first outlines of the new Yugoslavia." But he recalls, "the position of the regional committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party of Macedonia resulting from the counterrevolutionary activities of its secretary, Metodije Satorov-Sarlo, as well as the interference by the Bulgarian Workers Party and the attempts to separate the Macedonian party organization from the Yugoslav Communist Party and integrate it with the Bulgarian Workers Party, made it impossible to form the Macedonian Communist Party in the first few months of the wartime enemy occupation."

Gigov reviews at some length the events that eventually led to the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and especially points out that it was thanks to the help provided by the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito that the Macedonian party organization was able to settle accounts with Satorov's followers, overcome faintheartedness among the members of its own leadership and resolutely follow the course of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the struggle against the occupiers and their domestic servants. Consequently, the uprising spread, and in the summer of 1942 "the Bulgarian and Italian occupation authorities were forced to leave many village communes and withdraw to cities" where they felt safer.

The formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and its Central Committee was "an event of decisive importance in the history of the national liberation struggle and revolution in Macedonia," Gigov emphasizes. It was that event, he says, that "finally and definitely unmasked various propaganda activities in Macedonia, that is, primarily the Greater Bulgarian and Greater Serbian propaganda activities" and strengthened the Macedonian people's confidence in their struggle against the Fascist occupiers--the struggle that led to its political culmination at the first session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia on 2 August 1944 at which, "on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principle of the right of all peoples to self-determination," the Macedonian people, through their representatives, "unambiguously declared themselves in favor of community with other Yugoslav peoples. By that act Macedonia became an equal member of the Federal community of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities," Strahil Gigov concludes his article.

CONFERENCE CRITICIZES STUDENT DISORDER IN KOSOVO

LD211605 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Summary from poor reception] Pristina, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--Topical socioeconomic and political trends in the Pristina municipality were discussed today at a conference session of the Pristina League of Communists. The economic situation in the municipality was described as complex, which was attributed in the first place to a failure to implement production plans.

"During the discussion on the overall situation in the municipality, today's session of the conference of the Pristina League of Communists stated that the recent student disorders in the capital of Kosovo, considering their dimensions, consequences and method of expression represented a very harmful political action. They are unacceptable and impermissible in our system, particularly in a period when exceptional efforts are being made, under complex economic and social conditions, to safeguard the standard of living of working people and citizens, especially workers on low wages, unemployed persons and socially threatened families and when efforts are being made to protect the standard of living of students.

"This method of expressing social problems, even when they are real, does not contribute to the successful solution of these problems and can be of use only to hostile and nationalist forces and trends. These points were stressed at the conference session of the Pristina League of Communists. The conference also condemned various attempts, particularly by some of the foreign press, to exaggerate and dramatize the recent disturbances in which a number of students in Pristina took part. They also condemned efforts at spreading misinformation and intrigue.

"The Pristina conference laid down a number of tasks for communists at the university and the League of Communists organizations in the municipality. This was done for the purpose of organizing and intensifying, in the best possible way, the ideopolitical life at high school institutions and also for further improving the student center as well as living and work conditions at the university."

IDEOPOLITICAL ISSUES AND PERIODICALS DEBATED

LD241050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Mar (TANJUG)--How do periodicals influence the ideopolitical trends of our social and intellectual life; how do they cope with these trends; what attitude do they adopt toward these trends; what views do the periodicals themselves advocate; which issues do they raise and what do they oppose? These are but some of the basic questions that public, cultural and scientific workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who are directly involved in problems of periodicals, tried to answer during today's talks in Sarajevo chaired by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressed in his speech at the debate that the complexity of the current ideological situation is also reflected in the fact that the expression of opinions represents not only a battle of ideas that are basically united on one ideopolitical platform, but an objective growth into an expression of differing ideopolitical ideas, although an attempt is made to present all these ideas as different interpretations within the basic policy of this society and of the League of Communists. Stojanovic stressed that this places the editorial boards of periodicals in a delicate position and places heavy responsibilities on the communists working on them.

If in this sphere of ideological life, Nikola Stojanovic went on, we wish to overcome in practice the methods of belated reaction and the practice of internal and additional interventions which, as a rule, provide the basis for a variety of bureaucratic and coffeehouse rumors, it is necessary to provide timely, clear replies to all the dilemmas and difficulties the periodials face.

Recalling that existing tendencies--from centralist and liberal right down to those arising from petty everyday pragmatism [prakticizam]--are as a rule draped in the garb of serious theoretical deliberations and that therefore they are not always easy to discover, Stojanovic said:

It goes without saying that the manifestation of individual controversial views should not always bother us because the complex nature of the social relations we are building and the increasingly applied principle of the diversity of interests also embraces the principle of different views. However, he stressed, views and tendencies that are aimed against the achievements of the revolution must be grasped and subjected to timely criticism. The fact that in our intellectual life polemics rarely arise spontaneously, except for useless personal discussions and unprincipled settling of accounts, places even greater obligations on the editorial boards.

Emphasizing this problem, Stojanovic went on, should not be understood as a portent of or demand for those in authority to set from time to time regulations about what should represent the limit of ideopolitical tolerance in individual periods. Such demands would represent a step backward from the program principles of the League of Communists about the freedom of artistic and scientific creativity and about the creative role of every member of the League of Communists in the struggle for the realization of the League's basic policy.

Recalling the words spoken by Comrade Tito, who sternly and accurately pointed out the phenomenon of conformity by communists in ideological life in general, Stojanovic expressed the view that such conformity could be overcome only through the continuous involvement, readiness and ability of communists to apply the adopted platform in every concrete case. This means, he said, that the creative communists themselves should initiate discussions on the genuine problems and ensure their supremacy by the force of well thought out arguments, not by methods of ideological monopoly.

During an open debate lasting several hours in which the current situation of periodicals of Bosnia-Hercegovina was illuminated from several angles, a large number of speakers pointed out in particular the conformity of a number of intellectuals: When, for instance, theoretical replies should be given to problems imposed by practice, or when, on some other occasions, ideological standpoints that are contrary to self-managing socialist thought must be opposed, a number of intellectuals shroud themselves in silence and adopt a wait-and-see attitude until matters are clarified. Assessing this as a reflex of the obsolete attitude of "no need to rush," and advocating in this context internal ethical clarification, Dr Fuad Muhic, for instance, presented the view that the periodicals have not replied clearly to the challenge of the needs of the current social situation. He pointed out that the same phenomen also exists among the young generation of intellectuals, where we frequently also encounter a kind of double behavior. Silence or one attitude is presented in "one's own environment" and another attitude, the opposite, is intended for a close circle of those who think alike or for "friends" in other environments.

Significant attention in today's debate was also devoted to the phenomena of apologia and elitism. Dr Franjo Kozul spoke about this. Advocating incisive, bold theoretical thought which should set in train new self-managing processes, he denounced apologia for the "official attitude" and the hollow elaboration of that attitude and noted that it is just as dangerous as the kind of elitism which follows the motto "this is not the time" and which fully exposes the weakness of its exponents.

In the debate attention was also devoted to the situation in the literary field which, it was said, is still far from being truly linked with associated labor; to the undermining role of coffeehouse politicians which is proportional with the lack of intellectual creation; to the so-called phenomenon of "duty ideologues," which represents in fact an illusion due to the silence of a large number of intellectuals at certain times and is attributed to an "intellectual reputation" which is acquired in who knows what way but which is not confirmed by real work; to the financial status of periodicals; and to many other issues.

On the basis of such a rich debate, it was decided that the elected working group will compile a summary which, it is believed, will represent a significant contribution to the drafting of documents for congress and to the adoption of attitudes, particularly of attitudes in the ideopolitical sphere.

FLOOD ALERTS IN FORCE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Farm Land Threatened

LD211402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Summary] Orasje, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--Due to a sharp rise of the water level of the rivers Sava, Bosna, Tolisa and Tinja and the appearance of underground waters, the municipalities of Bosanski Samac, Modrica, Orasje, Odzak, Bosanski Brod and Brcko have been in a state of alert for several days. In this part of Posavina, where floods threaten 50,000 hectares of arable land, 7,000 hectares of land have been flooded, 70 percent of which was either prepared for the sowing or sown to wheat. Large areas and many villages, particularly in the Bosanski Samac municipality, are threatened by underground waters. The situation is most critical along a 1.5 km stretch between Bosanski Samac and Orasje on the Omladinski embankment, where there have been rockslides and landslippage. In addition to that a crack appeared in the embankment last night. About 200 members of civil protection units are working round the clock to save the embankment.

At present the supplies of food and water to the population in the affected areas are satisfactory.

Flood Emergency in Belgrade

AU232146 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 23 Mar 81

[From the "At the Center of Attention" program reportage on flood situation in Serbia: Dusan Radulovic report from the Belgrade city staff for struggle against natural disaster]

[Excerpts] An announcement by Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, has just now been distributed to journalists here. In his announcement, Zivorad Kovacevic proclaims a state of emergency for protection against floods in a section of Belgrade City including the following communes: Lazarevac, Obrenovac, Cukarica, Rakovica, Savski Venac, Stari Grad, Palilula, Zemun, New Belgrade and Grocka. The text of the announcement continues as follows:

I order a partial mobilization involving the participation of the working people and citizens, civil defense units and staffs, communal communications units, observation, reporting and alarm services, the appropriate city and communal organs, local communities, self-managing organizations, organizations of associated labor and communities and material resources. The partial mobilization as proclaimed by this order represents the right of the presidents of the communal assemblies, in whose territories the state of emergency is proclaimed, to order a mobilization according to the need and the extent depending on the level of danger in the territories concerned. The tasks emanating from the proclamation of the state of emergency will be (?set) and carried out by the operational staff for defense against floods, according to Article No. 127 of the Law on Water Resources. The tasks in carrying out and activating [word indistinct] of material goods in the event of the proclamation of mobilization in the communes, will be carried out by the communal civil defense staffs, according to Article No. 66 of the Decree on Civil Defense. Their work will be coordinated by the city civil defense staff. The state of emergency and partial mobilization come into effect and will be implemented as of 2000 on 23 March 1981; that is, within less than 10 minutes.

The explanation of this announcement and this order of the president of the City Assembly says that the state of emergency and partial mobilization are procaimed and decreed because the conditions as set forth in paragraph one of Article No. 127 of the Law on Water Resources and Articles Nos. 48 and 55 of the Law on Protection Against Natural Disasters have been fulfilled, in view of the fact that the threat of floods is such that it cannot be eliminated by the actions and measures stipulated by the plan for protection against floods and the accumulation of ice in the rivers; that is, by the measures and actions that can be ensured by the water resources organizations that are responsible for maintaining the protective installations and areas. The emergency defense in Belgrade is carried out under the conditions of the plan for defense against floods whenever the water levels of the Sava and Danube Rivers reach a certain level. The state of water levels at 1200 on 22 March, yesterday, were 686 centimeters for the Sava and 715 centimeters for the Danube. The forecast is for the Sava River level to crest 725 centimeters and the Danube river level at 777 centimeters. The embankments have been considerably damaged as a result of an increased pressure of the Kolubara River tributary system at the estuary of the Kolubara and Sava, and considerable softening of the Sava and Danube River embankments is threatened for the same reasons.

Considerable landslides endangering the population and material goods, and threatening damage to communal and other installations, have appeared as a result of heavy precipitation and floods in Belgrade City; that is, in the communes for which the introduction of a state of emergency is proposed.

A state of emergency has been proclaimed in Smederevo because the water level of the Danube River has reached the critical limit of 778 centimeters.

In addition to the high water level, the situation is further worsened by increasingly active underground waters and landslides which have destroyed 7 houses and are threatening another 20 houses. The ancient city fortress and the railroad station are completely flooded, and flood waters have penetrated the Djurdjev Grad slaughterhouse, the production plants of the Heroj Srba and Sesti Oktobar work organizations and the Oresac settlement. Forty-one households in the Donji Grad local community have been evacuated because of high underground waters.

Landslides Reported

LD211412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Summary] Belgrade 21 Mar (TANJUG)--Landslides have occurred in several Belgrade municipalities posing a threat to houses so that the saving of lives is the primary task of all Belgrade municipalities. This was stressed at today's session of the Belgrade Civil Defense headquarters, which examined the situation in the worst affected districts.

The worst hit is the town of Obrenovac where 600 house and 12,850 hectares of arable land have been flooded. There are 235 households which have been evacuated, but 325 are still threatened.

Wet terrain in the area of the Kolubara estuary prevents the use of machines, which has slowed down efforts on dealing with the effects of the flooding. The flooding has reached the outskirts of Obrenovac.

The greatest danger from the rivers Sava and Danube is expected from 23-25 March, when these rivers will have the highest water level.

Shipping Banned in Croatia

LD201334-Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Summary] Slavonski Brod, 20 Mar (TANJUG)--The civil protection headquarters of the municipality of Slavonski Brod declared a flood alert along a 260 km stretch of the Sava from Okucani to Racinovci, the border with Serbia, at its session today. The Sava is still rising and shipping has been banned, although individual ships may seek special permission to use the river.

Army Helps in Serbia

AU211629 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The swollen Sava yesterday broke through the embankment at the mouth of the Kolubara, 4 km upstream of Obrenovac. A state of emergency has been proclaimed along the entire course of the Sava and the Danube in the Belgrade region. Civil defense staffs have been mobilized, and the army is assisting in closing the breach in the embankment at Obrenovac.

The critical level of the Sava is expected to continue for 2 more days. The threatened regions were visited last night by Col Gen Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the defense of Belgrade; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Military District; and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly.

Flood Damage in Serbia

LD231322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG)--According to date made available at an extraordinary meeting of the Serbian Executive Council today, floods have caused an enormous amount of damage in the central area of Serbia over the past few days.

An area of about 60,000 hectares is under water and 40,000 hectares more are directly threatened. Floodwater is also threatening numerous industrial capacities, and about 3,000 residential buildings and 1,000 households have had to be evacuated. The Danube and Sava Rivers continue to rise. The situation is at its most serious at Obrenovac, Sabac and Kladovo.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS EXPORT REVIVAL PROGRAM

LD241150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 23 Mar (TANJUG)--The Assembly of the Self-Management Interest Community for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today adopted a program of measures aimed at reviving exports and agreed that exports should be the main strategic aim in 1981. In the first 2 months of this year Croatia's exports lagged far behind the planned rate and this slackening of exports had become evident as far back as last August. In the first 2 months of this year 8.4 billion dinars worth of goods were exported from Croatia, which is about 12 percent less than in the same period last year. There was a serious drop of exports to convertible markets--about 35 percent--while exports to areas where bankers' clearings are applied registered a significant increase of 54 percent. A considerable increase of exports in the first 16 days in March--as much as 42 percent--is encouraging and means that overall exports in the first 2 and 1/2 months show signs of reviving.

Merely appealing for an increase in exports, without concrete measures, cannot be expected to lead to better export results in a situation in which organizations of associated labor are increasingly losing financial interest in exports. This warning came in the introductory report submitted by the president of the Self-Management Interest Community, Ivica Irnokop, and in the debate.

Placing the greatest importance on increased production, especially of export goods, the Assembly spoke in favor of securing foreign currency for exporters in the form of foreign currency loans as supplementary funds for meeting the cost of government imports of raw materials and reproduction materials for production of export goods. The Assembly also insisted on additional stimulation for exports to convertible areas, speedy establishment of the foreign currency market, pursuit of a policy of realistic exchange rates, the introduction of separate republican export incentives and, in particular, the acceleration of joint ventures in foreign currency business dealing on the united Yugoslav market.

KOSOVO 1980 INCOME FIGURES RELEASED; LOSSES UP

LD241220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Summary] Pristina, 23 Mar (TANJUG)--The total income of Kosovo's economy increased by 46.8 percent last year. Gross income was up 39 percent over 1979 and net income was up 45.1 percent. Distribution of the net income was very favorable: 87.5 percent was set aside for wages and joint expenditure and 12.5 percent for expanding the material base of labor and for reserves. This means that a total of 1.74 billion dinars was used for expansion.

Total capital accumulation in Kosovo's economy last year totaled over 2 billion dinars, exceeding losses for the first time. However, contrary to expectations, losses also went up by nearly 10 percent, reaching more than 1.5 billion dinars. Last year 98 Kosovo farms, with about 20,000 employees, suffered losses.